

We Are Prompt
If you want an Express, Furniture
Van, Truck or Dray, 'phone us.
Pacific Transfer Co.
137 Cormorant. Phone 248 and 249
BAGGAGE STORED.

Victoria Daily Times

Wellington Coal
\$7.00 PER TON
Hall & Walker

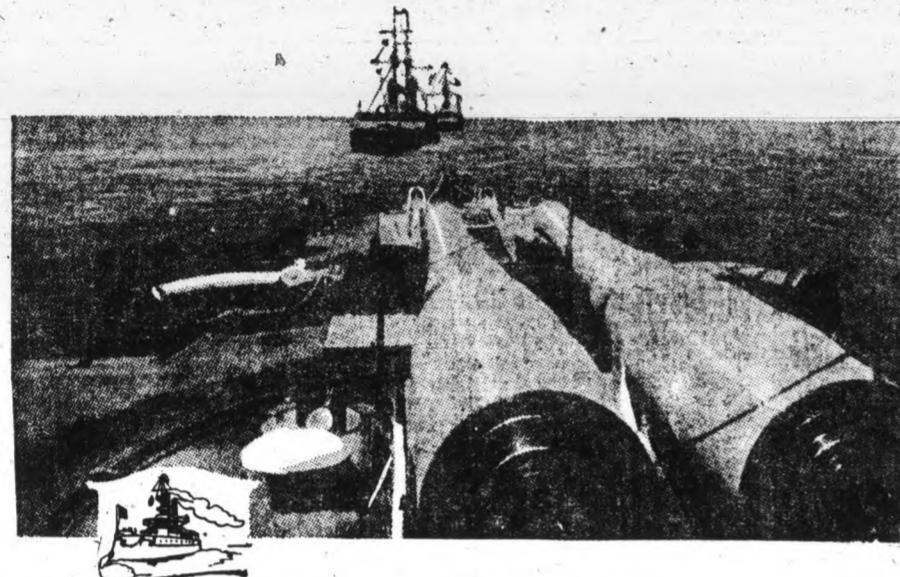
VOL. 45.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1914

NO. 47

ANTWERP PREPARES FOR SIEGE

IN PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY'S MERCHANTMEN



Big guns on a British war vessel laid ready for firing upon fleeing cargo vessels. British warships are scouring every sea sweeping in all German shipping that comes within their scope.

JAPAN PREPARED FOR ATTACK ON KIAU CHAU

Since European War Began German Centre in Orient Has Been Strengthened and Capture of Fortifications Is Considered Formidable Undertaking

Tokio, Aug. 21.—Japan is quietly preparing for the eventuality following the expiration of next Sunday of her ultimatum to Germany, demanding the withdrawal of German warships from the Orient and the evacuation of Kiau Chau.

The strictest prohibition has been placed on the publication of any information concerning the movements of Japanese ships and troops. All correspondence is censored and the newspapers are closely watched.

The activities at the German embassy, where personal effects are being packed for shipment, are the only indications of what the answer of Germany will be. Meanwhile, notwithstanding the most sensational reports of the treatment of Japanese in Germany, there is no evidence of anti-German feeling here. On the contrary the authorities have given notice that all Germans remaining in Japan must be treated courteously.

The war and navy departments are preparing for a move on Kiau Chau, where, contrary to current reports, the fortifications are really formidable.

Since the outbreak of the European war thousands of Chinese coolies have been employed in strengthening these defences. It is believed here that the

taking of Kiau Chau will not be an easy task.

The Japanese newspapers and leading Japanese express surprise at the tone of the American press that attributes sinister motives to Japan in sending an ultimatum to Germany.

Premier Okuma and Foreign Minister Kato have made repeated and categorical denials that Japan has designs on Samoa and the Philippines or any other territory.

Baron Eiichi Shibusawa, president of the American-Japanese association, and Bui Nakano, vice-president of the same organization and president of the Tokio chamber of commerce, are remanding a chamber intended to reassure China of Japan's pacificatory intentions. M. Nakano will leave for China soon, it is announced.

Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Nakano in 1909 headed an honorary commercial commission from Japan as chairman and vice-chairman respectively that spent three months visiting American institutions. The commission was composed of about seventy Japanese, prominent in education and in all departments of municipal and commercial life. They also directed commercial parties in visits to China. Both are well known in the United States.

Mothers and Wives Now Making Splendid Response in Regard to Service of Men.

Ottawa, Aug. 24.—Orders have been issued by the department of militia and defence that all city regiments going to Valcartier are to leave immediately. The camp is in readiness for the men, and training is to start without delay.

Mothers and wives are making a splendid response to the appeal of the military. The number of objections to enlistments is steadily decreasing. "It was just a little thoughtlessness," said Col. Morrison, director of artillery, to-day. "The women did not realize what injury they might do by leaving without grave reason. While we have many more men than we shall need, the more we have the better will be the class eventually selected. Now the women are making a fine response. Instead of seeking a husband's release from his engagements by objecting, they are encouraging them. That is the spirit in the Old Country, who are ready to make every sacrifice in defence of the native land."

The Mazatlan made informal application for clearance papers yesterday and was refused. Evidence taken before Collector Davis showed that the coal was the property of the German government and had been loaded aboard the Mazatlan by direction of Simon Reimer, surgeon of the German cruiser Leipzig, for transfer to the Leipzig at sea.

The Mazatlan again applied for clearance papers, this time on verbal assurance that the ownership of the coal had changed hands. It is now supposed to be the property of F. G. Brau, said to be a Mexican commission merchant, and ostensibly is consigned to Guaymas, Mexico, which is a regular port of call for the Mazatlan.

No proof of these alleged facts had been submitted, however, and clearance will be refused until the proof is forthcoming. In the meantime the Mazatlan is at anchor in the stream under the guardianship of the Preble.

The German wireless station at Apia was opened August 2 and immediately justified its existence by carrying the declaration of war.

New York, Aug. 21.—Dr. Ritter, the Swiss minister, who came to New York from Washington at the outbreak of the war, announced a meeting would be held to-day in the Swiss home here to arrange an appeal to Swiss-born residents of the United States, numbering about 150,000, to contribute to the general Red Cross fund of Switzerland.

In case the warring nations refuse to take advantage of Switzerland's offer, Dr. Ritter said the money raised will be used to purchase food in this country for shipment to Europe, where it will be distributed in Switzerland and among the destitute women and children.

The case the warring nations refuse to take advantage of Switzerland's offer, Dr. Ritter said the money raised will be used to purchase food in this country for shipment to Europe, where it will be distributed in Switzerland and among the destitute women and children.

The Mazatlan made informal application for clearance papers yesterday and was refused. Evidence taken before Collector Davis showed that the coal was the property of the German government and had been loaded aboard the Mazatlan by direction of Simon Reimer, surgeon of the German cruiser Leipzig, for transfer to the Leipzig at sea.

The Mazatlan again applied for clearance papers, this time on verbal assurance that the ownership of the coal had changed hands. It is now supposed to be the property of F. G. Brau, said to be a Mexican commission merchant, and ostensibly is consigned to Guaymas, Mexico, which is a regular port of call for the Mazatlan.

No proof of these alleged facts had been submitted, however, and clearance will be refused until the proof is forthcoming. In the meantime the Mazatlan is at anchor in the stream under the guardianship of the Preble.

The German wireless station at Apia was opened August 2 and immediately justified its existence by carrying the declaration of war.

DESTROYER WATCHING MAZATLAN WITH COAL FOR LEIPZIG ABOARD

San Francisco, Aug. 21.—The United States torpedo boat destroyer Preble took a station to-day southwest of Alcatraz Island, commanding the inner entrance to the Golden Gate. Until further notice her mission will be to see that the tramp steamer Mazatlan, now under the Mexican flag, but owned by the German shipping firm of Frederick Jebens & Company, does not put to sea with 500 tons of sacked coal which she still has on board.

The Mazatlan made informal application for clearance papers yesterday and was refused. Evidence taken before Collector Davis showed that the coal was the property of the German government and had been loaded aboard the Mazatlan by direction of Simon Reimer, surgeon of the German cruiser Leipzig, for transfer to the Leipzig at sea.

The Mazatlan again applied for clearance papers, this time on verbal assurance that the ownership of the coal had changed hands. It is now supposed to be the property of F. G. Brau, said to be a Mexican commission merchant, and ostensibly is consigned to Guaymas, Mexico, which is a regular port of call for the Mazatlan.

No proof of these alleged facts had been submitted, however, and clearance will be refused until the proof is forthcoming. In the meantime the Mazatlan is at anchor in the stream under the guardianship of the Preble.

The German wireless station at Apia was opened August 2 and immediately justified its existence by carrying the declaration of war.

New York, Aug. 21.—Dr. Ritter, the Swiss minister, who came to New York from Washington at the outbreak of the war, announced a meeting would be held to-day in the Swiss home here to arrange an appeal to Swiss-born residents of the United States, numbering about 150,000, to contribute to the general Red Cross fund of Switzerland.

In case the warring nations refuse to take advantage of Switzerland's offer, Dr. Ritter said the money raised will be used to purchase food in this country for shipment to Europe, where it will be distributed in Switzerland and among the destitute women and children.

The case the warring nations refuse to take advantage of Switzerland's offer, Dr. Ritter said the money raised will be used to purchase food in this country for shipment to Europe, where it will be distributed in Switzerland and among the destitute women and children.

The Mazatlan again applied for clearance papers, this time on verbal assurance that the ownership of the coal had changed hands. It is now supposed to be the property of F. G. Brau, said to be a Mexican commission merchant, and ostensibly is consigned to Guaymas, Mexico, which is a regular port of call for the Mazatlan.

No proof of these alleged facts had been submitted, however, and clearance will be refused until the proof is forthcoming. In the meantime the Mazatlan is at anchor in the stream under the guardianship of the Preble.

The German wireless station at Apia was opened August 2 and immediately justified its existence by carrying the declaration of war.

CARDINALS TO ASK THAT WAR CEASES TILL POPE CHOSEN

Plan Suggested That Coming Election Shall Be Simple and Inexpensive

MAKING AN EFFORT TO HAVE UNITED CONCLAVE

Successor to Pius X. Must Obtain Forty-Two Votes at Least

Rome, Aug. 21.—Among the sixty cardinals headed by Cardinal Agiardi, a movement is under way to have the sacred college of cardinals address the emperors, kings, and presidents of countries engaged in war, asking them to declare a truce while the new pope is being elected. This plan, as well as the proposition to attempt mediation, provides for the assistance of the United States as the greatest neutral power.

It is asserted that the cardinals have discussed the advisability of holding the conclave for the election of a successor to Pius X. without shutting themselves within the Vatican throughout their deliberations, as has been the traditional practice. Heretofore each cardinal has had an apartment in the palace with accommodation also for his secretary and servants and on the occasion of the last conclave the three days' session of the sacred college entailed an expense of \$120,000.

It has been suggested that the cardinals meet at the Vatican twice daily to ballot until a choice has been made and at the close of each session return to their homes or wherever they may be staying. The sittings will, of course, be under the seal of absolute secrecy, while permitting greater freedom on the part of members of the college.

The greatest efforts are being made by the cardinals here to prevent the conclaves presenting a spectacle of schism among the foreign cardinals on account of the war in Europe. If such a breach should occur, it is expected the foreign cardinals would form groups as follows:

The seven from France, five from Spain, two each from England and Portugal and one each from Ireland and Belgium and Canada, a total of nineteen.

The two Germans and six Austro-Hungarians make up another group of eight.

The neutral group is composed of three Americans and one each from Brazil and Holland, a total of five. Separately stands the bulk of the Italian cardinals, numbering thirty-three.

The sacred college numbers sixty-five cardinals, so that the next pope needs forty-two votes to be elected. The Italians alone or with the five neutrals are therefore insufficient, while any attempt to join either the Germans or Anglo-French group would cause other splits. Thus it appears likely the choice will fall on an Italian.

The Corriere della Seta to-day publishes an interview with Dr. Marchiafava concerning the illness and death of the pope.

The doctor says that during the last week of his life the pope suffered keenly because of the war which is ravaging Europe. Dr. Marchiafava endeavored to encourage his patient, but without success. Every time he was informed of further armed encounters the pope became sadder. The news hurt him physically and depressed him mentally. Nevertheless he was strong when death came. His malady reached him not unexpectedly but overwhelmingly. It struck him when he was already tired and in the most critical period of his depression.

Nothing is officially known about the late pope's will, but the Giornale d'Italia says it is drawn in humble pious language. It recommends that his successor grant his sisters a pension of \$60 monthly each, but does not mention his niece, Gilda Parolin. It also expresses the desire that a pension of \$12 monthly be granted to his valet.

The newspaper adds that the late pontiff asks that his secretaries, Monsignor Giovanni Bressan and Monsignor Giuseppe Pescini, be promoted to canonists.

The will contains a recommendation that the burial be a modest one in the crypt of St. Paul's. It concludes by invoking God's forgiveness for the sins which the testator may have committed, especially as pontiff.

The first formal congregation of cardinals to arrange for the government of the church during the interregnum and to prepare the conclave was convened this afternoon.

WHOLESALE UPSET BY NEW TARIFF ARE PRESENTING PROTEST

Montreal, Aug. 21.—Never has business in the Montreal wholesale district been so demoralized. The wholesale grocery houses are humming with talk over the new tariff. Town travellers have been called in everywhere and as many country travellers as can be reached have been telegraphed to suspend. It is the retroactive clause as applying to liquors that is responsible for most of the tumult. This morning a delegation representing nearly all the wholesale houses here for Ottawa to present to Hon. W. T. White arguments which they feel sure will lead to the withdrawal of the retroactive provision.

At one big warehouse this morning it is stated that no orders were being taken for a large number of goods; that coffee had gone up an extra 3½ cents a pound since last night, making a 5-cent raise since the beginning of the war, and that sugar was up one cent per pound more and even at that no delivery could be promised.

At the St. Lawrence sugar refineries C. W. Donner, vice-president, said the Canadian firms in the sugar trade were very congested on account of orders already on the books being far in excess of the factory output. Buyers were fighting for immediate delivery and the mills were running day and night.

VALCARTIER CAMP IS READY FOR SOLDIERS

Mothers and Wives Now Making Splendid Response in Regard to Service of Men.

Ottawa, Aug. 24.—Orders have been issued by the department of militia and defence that all city regiments going to Valcartier are to leave immediately. The camp is in readiness for the men, and training is to start without delay.

Mothers and wives are making a splendid response to the appeal of the military. The number of objections to enlistments is steadily decreasing. "It was just a little thoughtlessness," said Col. Morrison, director of artillery, to-day. "The women did not realize what injury they might do by leaving without grave reason. While we have many more men than we shall need, the more we have the better will be the class eventually selected. Now the women are making a fine response. Instead of seeking a husband's release from his engagements by objecting, they are encouraging them. That is the spirit in the Old Country, who are ready to make every sacrifice in defence of the native land."

The Mazatlan made informal application for clearance papers yesterday and was refused. Evidence taken before Collector Davis showed that the coal was the property of the German government and had been loaded aboard the Mazatlan by direction of Simon Reimer, surgeon of the German cruiser Leipzig, for transfer to the Leipzig at sea.

The Mazatlan again applied for clearance papers, this time on verbal assurance that the ownership of the coal had changed hands. It is now supposed to be the property of F. G. Brau, said to be a Mexican commission merchant, and ostensibly is consigned to Guaymas, Mexico, which is a regular port of call for the Mazatlan.

No proof of these alleged facts had been submitted, however, and clearance will be refused until the proof is forthcoming. In the meantime the Mazatlan is at anchor in the stream under the guardianship of the Preble.

The German wireless station at Apia was opened August 2 and immediately justified its existence by carrying the declaration of war.

New York, Aug. 21.—Dr. Ritter, the Swiss minister, who came to New York from Washington at the outbreak of the war, announced a meeting would be held to-day in the Swiss home here to arrange an appeal to Swiss-born residents of the United States, numbering about 150,000, to contribute to the general Red Cross fund of Switzerland.

In case the warring nations refuse to take advantage of Switzerland's offer, Dr. Ritter said the money raised will be used to purchase food in this country for shipment to Europe, where it will be distributed in Switzerland and among the destitute women and children.

The case the warring nations refuse to take advantage of Switzerland's offer, Dr. Ritter said the money raised will be used to purchase food in this country for shipment to Europe, where it will be distributed in Switzerland and among the destitute women and children.

The Mazatlan again applied for clearance papers, this time on verbal assurance that the ownership of the coal had changed hands. It is now supposed to be the property of F. G. Brau, said to be a Mexican commission merchant, and ostensibly is consigned to Guaymas, Mexico, which is a regular port of call for the Mazatlan.

No proof of these alleged facts had been submitted, however, and clearance will be refused until the proof is forthcoming. In the meantime the Mazatlan is at anchor in the stream under the guardianship of the Preble.

The German wireless station at Apia was opened August 2 and immediately justified its existence by carrying the declaration of war.

New York, Aug. 21.—Dr. Ritter, the Swiss minister, who came to New York from Washington at the outbreak of the war, announced a meeting would be held to-day in the Swiss home here to arrange an appeal to Swiss-born residents of the United States, numbering about 150,000, to contribute to the general Red Cross fund of Switzerland.

In case the warring nations refuse to take advantage of Switzerland's offer, Dr. Ritter said the money raised will be used to purchase food in this country for shipment to Europe, where it will be distributed in Switzerland and among the destitute women and children.

The case the warring nations refuse to take advantage of Switzerland's offer, Dr. Ritter said the money raised will be used to purchase food in this country for shipment to Europe, where it will be distributed in Switzerland and among the destitute women and children.

The Mazatlan again applied for clearance papers, this time on verbal assurance that the ownership of the coal had changed hands. It is now supposed to be the property of F. G. Brau, said to be a Mexican commission merchant, and ostensibly is consigned to Guaymas, Mexico, which is a regular port of call for the Mazatlan.

No proof of these alleged facts had been submitted, however, and clearance will be refused until the proof is forthcoming. In the meantime the Mazatlan is at anchor in the stream under the guardianship of the Preble.

The German wireless station at Apia was opened August 2 and immediately justified its existence by carrying the declaration of war.

New York, Aug. 21.—Dr. Ritter, the Swiss minister, who came to New York from Washington at the outbreak of the war, announced a meeting would be held to-day in the Swiss home here to arrange an appeal to Swiss-born residents of the United States, numbering about 150,000, to contribute to the general Red Cross fund of Switzerland.

In case the warring nations refuse to take advantage of Switzerland's offer, Dr. Ritter said the money raised will be used to purchase food in this country for shipment to Europe, where it will be distributed in Switzerland and among the destitute women and children.

The case the warring nations refuse to take advantage of Switzerland's offer, Dr. Ritter said the money raised will be used to purchase food in this country for shipment to Europe, where it will be distributed in Switzerland and among the destitute women and children.

The Mazatlan again applied for clearance papers, this time on verbal assurance that the ownership of the coal had changed hands. It is now supposed to be the property of F. G. Brau, said to be a Mexican commission merchant, and ostensibly is consigned to Guaymas, Mexico, which is a regular port of call for the Mazatlan.

No proof of these alleged facts had been submitted, however, and clearance will be refused until the proof is forthcoming. In the meantime the Mazatlan is at anchor in the stream under the guardianship of the Preble.

The German wireless station at Apia was opened August 2 and immediately justified its existence by carrying the declaration of war.

New



"PLASMON"

"Plasmon" is a magic word among people who have suffered from Nervous Debility or lowered vitality who have cured and strengthened themselves by using "Plasmon." We keep Plasmon Biscuits, Cocoa and Plasmon Oats—in sealed, air-tight tins.

Corner Fort and Douglas

We are prompt, we are careful, and use only the best in our work.

Phone 135

WINDSOR GROCERY COMPANY

Opposite Post Office Government Street

Water Melons, your choice for.....	25¢
Large Egg Plums, per crate	80¢
Cantelopes, 3 for	25¢
Crawford Peaches, per box	\$1.00
Large Fancy Table Apples, per box.....	\$1.35

Down in the Mine

Where our coal comes from the very best is reserved for us. And that means a lot to those who know the difference in coals. If you don't know we invite you to learn to your advantage by giving us your next order.

J. E. Painter & Sons
617 Cormorant St. Phone 536



BUY YOUR GROCERIES

From

Copas & Young

THE ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

Who Sell Everything at the

Lowest Possible Price

COPAS & YOUNG

Anti-Combine Grocers

Corner Fort and Broad Streets

Phones 94 and 95.

Phones 94 and 95

PHONES:
Office and Showrooms 4369
Wharf 272

613 PANDORA
(Near Government Street)

EVANS COLEMAN & EVANS
LIMITED
BUILDERS' MATERIALS

Bar Iron Iron Pipe
Lap-Welded Steel Pipe
STRUCTURAL STEEL, ETC., ETC.

LATE NIGHT WAR NEWS

BERLIN SOCIALISTS IN FAVOR OF PEACE

Fifty Thousand Men in German Capital Had Support in Other Cities

Berlin, Aug. 21.—The first outburst of national enthusiasm as a result of the declaration of war by Austria gave place to cooler and more reasoned consideration of the international situation. The demand that Germany should do all in her power to maintain peace became stronger.

The masses of Berlin Socialists who took part in the peace demonstrations was estimated at about 50,000 men. From all the other larger German cities, such as Dresden and Munich, demonstrations of similar character were reported, and in all Socialist meetings throughout the empire resolutions were passed condemning war on principle, and especially a war arising from such a situation as the present one.

In Berlin, in front of the office of the leading Socialist paper Vorwärts in the Linden Strasse, the police had to interfere, and use their weapons.

The feelings of the Socialists formed a remarkable contrast to those of the enthusiastic masses who cheered on the previous night in front of the Austrian embassy. They blamed Austria for causing this crisis by her uncompromising attitude toward Servia, and although the government with its strong anti-Social-Democratic tendencies ascribed very little importance to these demonstrations, this did not mean that it was not working for a peaceful solution of the crisis.

Her desire to preserve peace, Germany found herself faced by a dilemma. On one side was Sir Edward Grey's proposal for mediation between Austria, Servia and Russia, and Germany would in all probability have agreed to the conference in London but for her friendship for Austria. On the other hand, it was clear that Austria's wish was to settle this quarrel with Servia without intervention from any other country, and from this point of view Sir Edward Grey's proposal was unacceptable.

It had been stated often by the government and by the press of all parties except the Socialist, that Germany could not and would not take any action contrary to the wish of Austria, and the policy of Germany at this time was based on this fact; but this did not mean that negotiations for mediation would be dropped altogether.

The Kolnische Zeitung stated officially that the German government could merely not accept the form of mediation proposed by Sir Edward Grey, but that in principle it fully approved of the idea of mediation. The paper also expressly stated that Germany was not only working for peace theoretically, but was in negotiation with all the European chancelleries.

The German press unanimously denied the statements of the French press that Germany had prompted the war. This statement was looked upon as an attempt on the part of France to shift the responsibility from Russia to Germany. The German press, as at the beginning of this crisis, held that the decision lay with the cabinet at St. Petersburg. All news from Russia was watched here with the greatest attention, and there was even some anxiety about the Russian mobilization and the other military measures on the frontiers, as well as in the east, as at the west, toward France.

Britain's possible action was the subject of much speculation, and it was hoped that her action in the interests of peace would continue, and that other proposals of Sir Edward Grey for mediation would be acceptable to Germany.

JASPER PETERSON, NOME RESIDENT, IS DROWNED

Name, Aug. 21.—Jasper Peterson, an old resident of Nome, was drowned yesterday in the surf five miles west of Nome. He had been on a fishing trip and was returning in a sailboat when his craft was capsized. His body was found on the beach by the life-saving crew, who brought it here.



"The Perpetual Trustee"

Head Office, Vancouver, B. C.

Paid-up Capital and Reserve over..... \$ 3,000,000.00

Invested Trust Funds and other Trusts under Administration 18,254,909.00

Trusteeships for Bondholders \$1,648,000.00

Victoria Advisory Committee

F. A. Pauline, Chairman; A. M. Bannerman, George McGregor, Reeve of Saanich.

London Advisory Committee

J. C. Colmer, C. M. G.; Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P. C. W. Twelves.

HUGH KENNEDY Local Manager

GERMANS ARE ALLOWED TO OCCUPY BRUSSELS

Enemy Now in Between Fortifications of Namur and Those of Antwerp

Paris, Aug. 20, 11 p. m.—The German cavalry have occupied Brussels. Strong columns are following up this move. The Belgian army is retiring on Antwerp without having been engaged by the Germans. The official statement continues:

"In conformity with a pre-arranged plan, the Belgian field army retreated on the entrenched camp of Antwerp after brilliantly fulfilling its duties as they were dictated by the strategical situation and delaying for a fortnight the German passage of the Meuse."

"Antwerp has a double role. It is a formidable entrenched camp, fortified on most modern lines, and is the base from which the Belgian army can threaten the German flank and cooperate effectively with the allies."

"The Antwerp defences consist of three fortifications whose power of resistance can be heightened by flooding a large area around all the works."

"The feelings of the Socialists formed a remarkable contrast to those of the enthusiastic masses who cheered on the previous night in front of the Austrian embassy. They blamed Austria for causing this crisis by her uncompromising attitude toward Servia, and although the government with its strong anti-Social-Democratic tendencies ascribed very little importance to these demonstrations, this did not mean that it was not working for a peaceful solution of the crisis."

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur, and inaction on the part of the Belgian army."

"It is to be added that the Liege forts still hold out. Those of Namur have not yet been attacked. They are as strong as the forts at Liege, and have been considerably strengthened in the past two weeks."

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur, and inaction on the part of the Belgian army."

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur, and inaction on the part of the Belgian army."

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur, and inaction on the part of the Belgian army."

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur, and inaction on the part of the Belgian army."

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur, and inaction on the part of the Belgian army."

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur, and inaction on the part of the Belgian army."

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur, and inaction on the part of the Belgian army."

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur, and inaction on the part of the Belgian army."

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur, and inaction on the part of the Belgian army."

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur, and inaction on the part of the Belgian army."

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur, and inaction on the part of the Belgian army."

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur, and inaction on the part of the Belgian army."

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur, and inaction on the part of the Belgian army."

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur, and inaction on the part of the Belgian army."

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur, and inaction on the part of the Belgian army."

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur, and inaction on the part of the Belgian army."

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur, and inaction on the part of the Belgian army."

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur, and inaction on the part of the Belgian army."

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur, and inaction on the part of the Belgian army."

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur, and inaction on the part of the Belgian army."

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur, and inaction on the part of the Belgian army."

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur, and inaction on the part of the Belgian army."

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur, and inaction on the part of the Belgian army."

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur, and inaction on the part of the Belgian army."

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur, and inaction on the part of the Belgian army."

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur, and inaction on the part of the Belgian army."

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur, and inaction on the part of the Belgian army."

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur, and inaction on the part of the Belgian army."

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only thirty-five miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, a free passage of the

Jewelry Repairing

You should take the time every little while to make sure that all your jewelry is in good repair. Look over the necklace, the brooch, the rings. Probably a jewel needs tightening—or perhaps you desire to have your diamond reset.

We make a specialty of resetting jewels of all sorts. We do it to your entire satisfaction, and at a moderate price.

LITTLE & TAYLOR

Watchmakers, Jewelers, Opticians.

611 Fort Street

FAIR PRICES

Prices like these are fair after paying the grocery bills with the big profit stores. You won't pay their big prices after you read this list:

\$1.50 Potatoes, sack.....	\$1.35
\$1.10 Sugar, sack.....	\$1.05
\$1.00 Eno's Fruit Salts.....	.75¢
6c Individual Jams, etc.....	.4c
65c Lard.....	.55¢
90c Lard.....	.90¢
1.75 Lard.....	\$1.65
10c Salmon, Kippered Herring and Herring and Tomato Sauce.....	.8c
10c Corn Flakes, pig.....	.8c
10c Quaker Oats.....	.9c
10c Polyxine Cleanser.....	.6c
25c Smith's Catup.....	.17c
25c Holbrook's Sauce.....	.17c
10c Country Gentleman Corn.....	.13c
17c Colonist Tomatoes.....	.13c
25c Cowan's Cocoa.....	.23c
10c 2-in-1 Blacking—Black, Tan and White.....	.8c
10c Black Knight Shoe Polish Sc.....	.12c

See Us for Very Special Prices on Bulk Tea, Coffee and Spices

J. and Blair

DOUGLAS and KING'S

FORT, NEAR DOUGLAS

PHONE 5405

PHONE 1496

AUSTRIANS TAKE WAR WITHOUT ENTHUSIASM

Notes Sent to Servia Contained Conditions Never Meant to Be Accepted

Vienna, Austria, Aug. 21.—The Austro-Servian situation is not the result of any sudden and unforeseen happenings, but rather the natural and inevitable development of a state of affairs which could not have continued for many years longer.

It may be said that it is not even the direct result of the events in Serbia, which only gave a final impetus to a tendency to war which had been growing during the last few years. Events were very much precipitated by the late Balkan war, which ended in the supremacy of Servian arms, and rendered the small people on the other side of the Danube inclined to be less than polite to their great neighbor.

Notes containing threats have frequently been issued in Vienna, only to be accepted in Belgrade after the hesitation Servia considered was due to her dignity, and which the Servian premier always pointed out was necessary to prevent a rebellion in his country.

The notes and peremptory demands were, however, always possible of fulfilment, but on this last occasion there are indications that Austria-Hungary did not intend the Serbs to accept their terms, and they therefore purposely imposed practically impossible conditions.

It may take Austria-Hungary months to drive the Serbs into a corner, and Servia will enjoy all the advantages of a small nation able to carry on a kind of guerrilla warfare, without loss of dignity, against a foe who must respect the usual conventions of war.

The Austrian and Hungarian soldiers do not regard the prospect of fighting in Servia with much satisfaction. Both officers and men would far rather move against the European armies than venture into the Balkans, which bristle with difficulties of every kind, and among a people who are not by any means on the same level of civilization as themselves.

The conflict which commenced when Baron Giesl, the Austrian ambassador, left Belgrade, will be a trial of strength between some of the most splendid representatives of the two races. The Serbs are perhaps the most advanced of the Slavs in Europe. They are far more civilized than the mass of the Russians, and have had a full measure of liberty in which to acquire education and to develop their commercial ability.

They proved their valor and their capacity for bearing arms in the late war, eye-witnesses saying that the Serb gunners beat completely those of the other Balkan states.

SIR CHARLES JOHNSTON
LORD MAYOR OF LONDON

London, Aug. 21.—The lord mayor of London for the coming year is expected to be Alderman Sir Charles Johnston, of the well-known shipping firm of Wingate & Johnston, who has had a long and close connection with Canada. Sir Charles was born in Liverpool in 1848. He is the son of John Johnston, ship owner, and was married in 1887 to Isabelle, daughter of Joseph Adams. He was a sheriff of the City of London in 1910-11 and was created a knight in the latter year.

Do not soak the fish longer than necessary. Fish which has been soaked too long loses its flavor.

FOOLED!

A gentleman called, asking us to repolish his lenses, as they were badly scratched.

Now, we can do this, but as the cost of lenses is in the skill and workmanship of grinding and polishing—the expense of glass being negligible—we offered to duplicate his lenses, as it would cost no more, and we could do the job more expeditiously. He smiled and said: "Oh, you can't duplicate these lenses; they are made of 'health ray glass' and are supplied only by Dr. So-and-So in the States."

This gentleman had been fooled. There is no such glass. Unfortunately the public are being duped by transient, fraudulent and irresponsible persons who prey upon their ignorance with fictitious catch-names for lenses for which absurd claims are made.

Moral—Deal with an established and reputable concern; you will save your pocket-book and your eyes.

Optician BUCH
Optometrist

Central Bldg.
622 View Street**Grape Salts**

Wedd's Effervescent Grape Salts are admirably adapted as a refreshing and curative drink for city people during hot weather.

Large bottle, **.75¢**

Halls
CENTRAL DRUG STORE
708 YATES ST
Phone 281.

London, Aug. 21.—The lord mayor of London for the coming year is expected to be Alderman Sir Charles Johnston, of the well-known shipping firm of Wingate & Johnston, who has had a long and close connection with Canada. Sir Charles was born in Liverpool in 1848. He is the son of John Johnston, ship owner, and was married in 1887 to Isabelle, daughter of Joseph Adams. He was a sheriff of the City of London in 1910-11 and was created a knight in the latter year.

Do not soak the fish longer than necessary. Fish which has been soaked too long loses its flavor.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
Believed in 24 Hours
Each Capsule bears the name
MIDY
Beware of counterfeits

**ALL MEN OF FRANCE
NOW LOOK TO JOFFRE**

General Has Absolute Power With the Army in Present War

Paris, Aug. 21.—Most significant as indicating the success of the French army all along the fighting line is the issuing of an official communication at the war office in the form of a special dispatch from Commander-in-Chief Joffre, dated Tuesday.

Although confidence has never wavered, Paris feels that the news of a gigantic victory is almost at hand. Although General Joffre details no engagements of the army, yet every word shows the French advance through Alsace-Lorraine. It is argued that unless he felt the general position to be favorable, the war office would not have changed its former method of communicating the news. It is entirely unusual to issue any news direct from the commanding general.

Throughout France the name of Joffre has become a household word. Within the zone of operations his word is final. His sway is as absolute as that of any czar. Not even the ministry of war is attempting to give instructions to him. Every day he sends a personal messenger to Paris.

Le Temps says: "Gen. Joffre traced our programme of mobilization in prophetic words when presiding over the general assembly of former pupils of the school. He said: 'To be ready nowadays everything must be calculated beforehand; every resource of the country must be reckoned with the one object—victory. Everything must be organized, everything be foreseen. When hostilities once begin, improvised measures will be worthless. Men will have to be organized with the utmost detail in order to give the maximum of force and of mobility. In order that they may know how to join the colors, they must be shown how.'

"The utmost possible use must be made of the railways, canals and roads, and all means of transport. This operation must be untroubled, and to prevent hostile interference, covering troops must be arranged in the most effective manner. Munitions and materials must be concentrated and provided for. Arrangements must be made equally for their supply and for the removal of the wounded. Thus there will be on our lines of communication a movement of circulation as final as is that of blood in the human body."

"Ours is a struggle of speed, of order, of intensity. Money and trouble spent on armaments are not wasted. Woe to those who fall into the snare of pacific illusions. Woe to those who are not ready."

**LORD PERCY RETURNS
HUNTING TRIP STOPPED**

Nome, Alaska, Aug. 21.—Lord William Percy, son of the Duke of Northumberland, and who came to Nome last June on the revenue cutter Bear, has returned to Nome from the Arctic shores, where he went to hunt elder ducks for his collection of skins. Lord Percy is a noted naturalist. He will embark on the next steamer for Seattle and thence go to England, having cut short his hunting trip in order to join the British army.

Notes containing threats have frequently been issued in Vienna, only to be accepted in Belgrade after the hesitation Servia considered was due to her dignity, and which the Servian premier always pointed out was necessary to prevent a rebellion in his country.

The notes and peremptory demands were, however, always possible of fulfilment, but on this last occasion there are indications that Austria-Hungary did not intend the Serbs to accept their terms, and they therefore purposely imposed practically impossible conditions.

It may take Austria-Hungary months to drive the Serbs into a corner, and Servia will enjoy all the advantages of a small nation able to carry on a kind of guerrilla warfare, without loss of dignity, against a foe who must respect the usual conventions of war.

The Austrian and Hungarian soldiers do not regard the prospect of fighting in Servia with much satisfaction. Both officers and men would far rather move against the European armies than venture into the Balkans, which bristle with difficulties of every kind, and among a people who are not by any means on the same level of civilization as themselves.

The conflict which commenced when Baron Giesl, the Austrian ambassador, left Belgrade, will be a trial of strength between some of the most splendid representatives of the two races. The Serbs are perhaps the most advanced of the Slavs in Europe. They are far more civilized than the mass of the Russians, and have had a full measure of liberty in which to acquire education and to develop their commercial ability.

They proved their valor and their capacity for bearing arms in the late war, eye-witnesses saying that the Serb gunners beat completely those of the other Balkan states.

SIR CHARLES JOHNSTON
LORD MAYOR OF LONDON

London, Aug. 21.—The lord mayor of London for the coming year is expected to be Alderman Sir Charles Johnston, of the well-known shipping firm of Wingate & Johnston, who has had a long and close connection with Canada. Sir Charles was born in Liverpool in 1848. He is the son of John Johnston, ship owner, and was married in 1887 to Isabelle, daughter of Joseph Adams. He was a sheriff of the City of London in 1910-11 and was created a knight in the latter year.

Do not soak the fish longer than necessary. Fish which has been soaked too long loses its flavor.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
Believed in 24 Hours
Each Capsule bears the name
MIDY
Beware of counterfeits

London, Aug. 21.—The lord mayor of

London for the coming year is ex-

pected to be Alderman Sir Charles

Johnston, of the well-known ship-

ping firm of Wingate & Johnston,

who has had a long and close con-

nection with Canada. Sir Charles

was born in Liverpool in 1848. He

is the son of John Johnston, ship

owner, and was married in 1887 to

Isabelle, daughter of Joseph Adams.

He was a sheriff of the City of

London in 1910-11 and was created

a knight in the latter year.

**TO-MORROW
SATURDAY**

Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd.—"The Fashion Centre"—1008-1010 Government Street

Victories in Bargain Offerings for Children

FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

The bargains are principally for the younger folk—school children in particular.

Clearance Sale of Children's Dresses

Gingham, Ratines, Crepes, White Lawns

Values to \$3.25 to Clear at \$1.25—Children's

Gingham, White Lawn and Crepe Dresses, for ages of 3 to 10 years.

Values to \$3.25, for \$1.25

Values \$6.90 to \$9.75 for \$1.75—Three only.

Children's Colored Dresses, for ages of 8 to 12 years.

These are fine little tailored

dresses, suitable for school wear.

Values \$6.90 to \$9.75.

for \$1.75

Four Only, Children's Pique Coats

Trimmed with embroidery. Ages 2 to 5 yrs.

Regular \$3.00.

To clear at \$1.25

Women's Outing Skirts

Values to \$6.00. Your Choice

School Girls' Corset Waists

The popular H. & W. Sheathline Junior

at \$1.50

The topless High School and Tango Corset

Waists \$1.50

The Hygienic Waist for children and misses.

60¢ to \$1.25

Girls' Middy Waists

Values to \$1.75, for 90c

In the Balkan, Norfolk and the straight

Middy styles. Plain white, or white with

blue collars; also red collars. Each 90c

for \$1.00

School Hose Special

Strong Ribbed Cotton Hose in black or tan.

A good, hard-wearing stocking for boys or girls.

Sizes 5½ to 8½. All at one special

price \$1.25

The "Wonder" Pure Wool Fine Ribbed Hose



THE DAILY TIMES

Published daily (except Sunday) by
THE TIMES PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED.
Offices...Corner Broad and Fort Streets
Business Office Phone 109
Editorial Office Phone 45
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

City delivery 50¢ per month
By mail (exclusive of postage) 75¢ per annum

COPY FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

All copy for display advertisements must be at Times Office before 6 p.m. of the day previous to the date of insertion. What this rule is not complied with we do not guarantee insertion.

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Our correspondent, "Householder," protested very strongly in last night's Times against the high cost of living in Victoria. There no doubt is solid ground for the complaints of "Householder," but the ground is no more solid than it was before the outbreak of war. The cost of living long has been higher in Victoria than in any of the neighboring cities, and there is no justification for it—at least none that is understandable. Now that the Dominion government has decided to impose war taxes upon a list of goods of considerable range, we suppose additional burdens will be imposed upon this long-suffering and patient community, and that under circumstances which render the people less able to withstand them.

But protests addressed to the newspapers will not remedy the evil complained of. The agencies which are responsible for the high cost of living are not likely to release the grip they have upon us after reading mere verbal protests. Nor is increased production likely to have much effect unless the conditions attached to the marketing of goods are relaxed and freer course given to the business of the farmer and horticulturist. Large quantities of agricultural and horticultural products are permitted to go to waste or are fed to lower animals, according to the testimony of producers, because such producers are hampered on every hand by a small army of inspectors with their rules, regulations, exactions and conditions imposed upon the marketing of fruits and other commodities. Charges are made freely that the effect of these restrictions is to play into the hands of foreign dealers and of the interests which handle their products in this province. It is a matter of common knowledge that immense quantities of apples and other fruits grown in the neighborhood of Victoria are allowed to rot every year because they cannot be advantageously marketed under the rules laid down and enforced by our over-zealous inspectors. Let consumers insist upon a relaxation of restrictions, and not only will production be stimulated but prices will come down and all the community will reap large benefits. This is a matter which affects us more vitally than the war in which all are displaying so much interest at the present time.

THE SUBMARINE.

A contemporary reminds us that the best British submarines, according to the London Times, cost \$600,000 each. That may be true, but the best British submarine is almost, if not quite, as large as a destroyer, the biggest registering, we believe, something like eight hundred tons. Our contemporary will agree with us when we say that excellent as the product of Seattle shipbuilding firms may be, it could not begin to approach the standard set by the country which leads the world in this as in other styles of naval architecture. In fact, we happen to know that in no yard on this coast are submarines built which are even half as large as those now being turned out in the Old Country.

According to the admiralty estimates for the year 1914-15, the cost of twenty-four new submarines provided for average \$388,000 each, exclusive of ordnance stores and armament. These, of course, are the most perfect types of this craft British naval science can devise, being several times larger and better equipped than their predecessors and considerably surpassing them in speed.

Discussing submarines, it is a noteworthy coincidence that John P. Holland, the inventor of this supposedly deadly mosquito fighting machine, died at his home in New York a week ago. Mr. Holland, who was an Irishman by birth, but an Irish independent in politics, was prompted to investigate the

possibilities of a submarine boat by the story of Robert Fulton's experiments with the submarine torpedo. He studied all the branches of marine engineering and hoarded his savings to enable him to pursue his hobby.

In 1875 he laid before the navy department of the United States plans for a submarine boat, but received little encouragement. Two years later he built his first vessel of that kind, at Paterson, New Jersey. It was a crude affair of wood, with a clumsy engine, and with the diving rudder in the central axis—the wrong place. The boat was 14½ feet long and 3 feet wide.

Finally he decided the boat was too small, even for experimentation; so he took out the engine and left the hull at the bottom of the Passaic. Then he went to New York and built another boat at Delamater's shipyard, at West 13th street and the North river. This was thirty-one feet long and contained a petroleum engine. This vessel in turn proved unsatisfactory.

In 1893 the navy department, as the result of a competition, awarded to Mr. Holland a contract for the construction of a submarine boat at government expense. The result was a boat eighty-five feet long, with a petroleum engine, which never could be operated.

Then Mr. Holland, who had organized a company for building submarine boats, transferred his activities to the Crescent Shipyards, at Elizabeth, N. J., of which Arthur L. Busch was superintendent and undertook the building of a boat entirely according to his own plans, without the interference of others, to which he charged the failure of the government boat.

The result was the Holland, a boat nearly fifty-four feet long, more than ten feet in diameter, and with a displacement of seventy-five tons. This boat was launched, taken to Perth Amboy and there successfully tried by Mr. Holland on St. Patrick's Day, 1898.

Curiously enough, the great European naval powers, with that cautious conservatism which can be appreciated in the circumstances, looked askance at the invention just as they did in regard to Fulton's proposal of a steam-propelled vessel years before. They were not going to adopt any innovation until it had passed the experimental stage. The submarine first won the approval of the French, to whose venturesome nature it appealed in the same manner as the aerial inventions of the Wright brothers appealed to them some years later, and about twelve years ago they began the development of a submarine navy with characteristic energy. In fact, they took up this branch of naval design almost to the exclusion of every other department, with the result that France in point of naval tonnage dropped from second place to fourth.

Great Britain at first was lukewarm toward the submarine. Then, keenly realizing its possibilities, she began to build and elaborate them so extensively and rapidly that she soon outstripped all her rivals and to-day leads the world in the number of these formidable vessels built and building. Just what role they will play in the present struggle time will tell. The first serious enterprise, that of German submarine U15, was a disastrous failure.

IN BRUSSELS.

There must have been a high old time in Berlin when the announcement was made that German cavalry had entered Brussels. The edge might have been taken off the celebration, however, had the report been accompanied by the statement that the Belgian army practically made no resistance. The occupation of Belgium's capital as a tactical manoeuvre is not worth a blank cartridge. We have no doubt it was contemplated by the allies from the very first. The place is not fortified; it is not on the line of the main German invasion of France as originally disclosed, and if its occupation means that the Kaiser's legions are operating in force in its vicinity the only conclusion to be drawn is that the army of the Meuse has been unable to make any headway against the French lines drawn across their path from Namur southward. The dispatches hint that the Germans are endeavoring to effect a turning movement through an opening in the north, that is by a detour by way of Brussels, which, if successful, would bring them into France somewhere at Lille and north of Paris by some 120 miles. But the allies are leaving no openings into France either on the north or east.

The occupation of a great portion of Belgium so long as it does not include the capture of Antwerp is clearly not regarded by Generals Joffre and French as of much importance. In proof of this we only have to point to the fact that the task of resisting the overwhelming army of the invaders was allotted almost wholly to the comparatively meagre but heroic forces led by the gallant king of the Belgians. They have done their work thoroughly. They have harassed and delayed the German advance to such an extent that the allies have had abundant time in which to mobilize, establish their positions and prepare with fresh troops to meet soldiers more or less wearied with their exertions, depressed by their enormous losses, a long way from their

base and with a commissariat which in many instances has been shown to be seriously inadequate.

Antwerp will prove a thorn in the German flank just as Liege, down in the corner, turned out to be a kink in the German machine. Belgium's famous seaport is one of the most formidable fortified places in Europe. Situated on the Schelde, it has direct access to the sea, from which it can receive supplies whenever it is hard pressed. Besides, it enjoys a natural advantage of immense importance. Districts surrounding it can be flooded, making storming operations almost impossible. To invest it the Germans would require an army of several hundred thousand men, whose communications would be constantly in danger while those of Antwerp from the sea would be always open. It is quite possible, moreover, that Britain would send her second expeditionary army by way of Antwerp, which thus would be the base of a deadly flank attack on the right wing of the main German army operating in Belgium. To the lay mind the retirement of the Belgian troops to that port seems to be a move of great importance.

Coincidental with the announcement that the Belgians with splendid self-abasement have given up their capital is the report that there is not a German soldier on French soil. In other words, the resistance of the Belgians has shattered the schedule of the German general army staff. It is now almost three weeks since war between France and Germany broke out, and it was confidently expected in Berlin that in that period German armies would be investing Paris after having inflicted several rapid crushing blows on the French army. The army of the Meuse has only unfortified Brussels. The army of the Moselle has been checked at the frontier, while the army of the Rhine, instead of isolating Belfort and Epinal in France, has lost Muelhausen, Thann and Gebweiler in Alsace, leaving the French in possession of the mountain passes and a considerable strip along both that province and Lorraine. It is reported, though we do not credit the report, that the Kaiser invited his staff to dine with him in a fashionable Paris restaurant on August 15. Unless the army sticks to schedule more faithfully it would be wiser for him to give that dinner in Berlin. Already Germany has discovered the difference between the first few weeks of this war and the triumphal opening of the struggle of 1870.

HELPING THOSE AT HOME.

The federal government is taking steps to prevent the undue enhancement of food prices in Canada in consequence of the war. This is one of the most urgent matters to which attention should be directed, because even before hostilities broke out in Europe the cost of living had reached an almost unendurable height in this country. If it is allowed to go much higher the distress which will prevail in Canada from ocean to ocean will be heart-rending.

In some particulars, especially in the case of importations, it will be difficult to prevent a radical upward tendency, but, generally speaking, the government by providing drastic penalties can exercise control over the prices. We are living in the time of a great war. We must resign ourselves to severe economic dislocation, and the burden should be equitably distributed. The loss must not be borne alone by the consumer. The producer should bear his share. What discrimination is shown should be in favor of the poor and against the rich. The well-to-do must abandon some of their luxuries, for the working classes have no luxuries to abandon. The country will not have reached the end of its sacrifices when it has sent its sons to the battlefield. They are its best, it is true, but those who remain at home also must carry the cross.

It is not only because it will exact a terrible toll in precious lives that this war will affect most profoundly the thought and character of the world. From it will lead trials other than those of bereavement and sorrow. Unemployment, indigence, hunger and misery are some of the corollaries from which humanity will have to suffer. It is the stern duty of governments, therefore, to take the fullest measures to alleviate these conditions, steps which in time of peace may be deemed to transcend the bounds of reason. There are campaigns which must be fought other than those on the fields of Belgium, in East Prussia or the Balkans. They are campaigns against foes more insidious and deadly than the human units shooting one another down on the battlefield—foes like starvation and want.

In this connection we desire to draw attention to the appeal of the local Friendly Help Society for assistance in view of the approaching expiration on Sunday of the time limit of her ultimatum to Germany. It is expected she will at once move on Kiau Chau, the German protectorate in China.

An official call to arms affecting all able-bodied men from twenty to forty-two years old has been issued by the Austrian government.

An Anglo-American Rough-Rider Corps has been formed in Paris, and its services have been accepted by the French ministry of war.

Washed Nut Coal \$4.75 Per Ton

delivered.

Having succeeded in buying 1,000 tons of this celebrated Summer fuel at a very low figure we are now able to offer it at the above price for CASH.

This is identically the same kind of fuel that we have been selling at \$2.25 per ton.

Remember that you take no chances on placing an order for this Coal, for with every pound goes our guarantee that if it is not satisfactory we will remove the Coal from your basement, refund you your money and not charge you a cent for what you have used.

Half Ton \$2.50

KIRK & CO.
1212 Broad Street.
Opposite Colonist.
Esquimalt Road
Phones 212 and 139

WHAT IT COSTS.

The first cost of the war to Canada is about fifty thousand dollars a day. By first cost we mean the outlay involved in connection with the expeditionary force of twenty-five thousand men who soon will be gathered at Valcartier. The daily pay at \$1.10 per man will be \$2,500. The extra allowances for officers will increase this amount to more than thirty thousand dollars per day. Provisions and other supplies for the force will cost about twenty thousand dollars per day, making a total of approximately fifty thousand dollars.

The grand total, however, will be much greater. Guns, ammunition and transport will run into large figures. Besides, there are thousands of troops under arms who do not belong to the foreign service force and who are in receipt of the statutory allowance. We question if the total cost to the country will be less than \$150,000 per day, in which case the war loan of fifty million dollars to be raised by the government will not be at all unreasonable.

TO-DAY'S SUMMARY.

"The most formidable shock in history" will occur on Belgian soil, according to French military experts. When the great armies of Germany and Austria on one side and the allied troops of Belgium, France and Great Britain on the other, come into close contact, no definite information as to the place where the decisive encounter is to occur is permitted to pass the censor, but the general staff of the French army declares itself confident of fighting under the best auspices for its own forces.

Not a shot was fired by the Belgians when entry into Brussels was made yesterday by a strong column of German troops encamped in the vicinity. After the departure of the Belgian troops from the capital communication was cut off between that part and other parts of Belgium and abroad. The temporary capital of the country, Antwerp, whether the Belgians have retired, is understood to be strongly fortified and military correspondents declare the preparations for its defence extend over an enormous area, while it has been provisioned for a long siege.

British and French warships bombarded and greatly damaged Cattaro, an Austrian seaport, on Tuesday.

Lubau, the Russian Baltic seaport, was badly damaged during its two-hour bombardment by a German fleet, according to the captain of a Swedish steamer. The inhabitants were panic-stricken.

German warships are reported to have destroyed the harbor works at Hango, Finland.

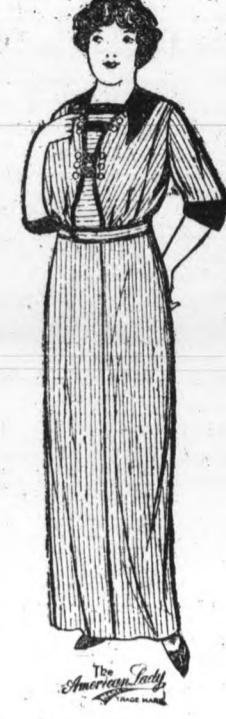
Japan is making active preparations in view of the approaching expiration on Sunday of the time limit of her ultimatum to Germany. It is expected she will at once move on Kiau Chau, the German protectorate in China.

An official call to arms affecting all able-bodied men from twenty to forty-two years old has been issued by the Austrian government.

An Anglo-American Rough-Rider Corps has been formed in Paris, and its services have been accepted by the French ministry of war.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

Final Clean Up of All Summer Outing and House Dresses at \$1.00 and \$1.90



To-morrow we continue this final clean-up of all Cotton House and Outing Dresses. Although by far the greater number of these Dresses have been sold to-day, yet there's a nice selection that will be snapped up quickly by early shoppers Saturday. Every Dress is a great bargain, and not one should be left when the store closes its doors to-morrow night.

AT \$1.00—There are Ladies' House Dresses in out-sizes from 41 to 51 bust as well as smaller sizes. Also a nice range of Misses' Outing Dresses in fancy ginghams, prints, chambrays and linens. Various styles to choose from, and regular values up to \$4.50.

AT \$1.90—There are pretty little styles in Outing Dresses for misses and children. These are in fancy muslins, ginghams, chambrays and linens. Styles include the middy and Balkan effects, also with sailor collars. Regular values in this assortment up to \$6.75.

An Excellent Assortment of Buffets Marked at Bargain Prices

In the Broad Street windows to-day we are showing an excellent range of Oak and Oak Finished Buffets, all marked at August Sale Prices. A much heavier stock than usual has made it essential for us to cut prices much lower than at previous sales. In fact many of these boards are away down to nearly half, while there are many that are marked at one-third off. For example—

One Handsome Buffet is made from solid oak fitted with two large cupboards, two drawers for silver plate and mirror back. The finish is in best style Early English. A Buffet formerly marked at \$25.00, Special bargain price at \$15.00

Fumed Oak Buffet, exceptionally well made and finished. Fitted with long drawer for table linens, 2 small drawers for silver plate, and handsome bevelled mirror to back. Beautifully mounted in front with brass trimmings. Another great bargain for \$29.75

For other special values see windows or visit the showrooms on second floor.

Saturday Candy Specials

Plain Butterscotch, per lb. 20¢
Filbert, per lb. 25¢
Log Cabin, reg. 40¢ lb. for 25¢
French Nougat, reg. 50¢ lb. for 35¢
Coco Croquettes, reg. 50¢ lb. for 35¢
Fry's Whipped Cream Walnuts, per box. 5¢
Ganong's Chocolate Caramels, per box. 10¢
Ganong's Assorted Alakeema, per box. 5¢
Vienna Rolls, 6 for 5¢, or, per box. 25¢
Try Our Delicious—French Bon Bons, Walnut Cream Cake, Almond Chip.

—Main Floor

Special Notice to Our Drug Department Customers.

There will be NO ADVANCE in our prices of Drug Sundries, Etc., so long as our present stock lasts.

We, however, reserve the right to limit the quantity of each purchase.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Complete School Outfit For Children Returning to School on Monday

We draw special attention to all parents and guardians who are fitting out their children in readiness for school next Monday to the special preparations we have made in order to supply every necessity. One visit to this big store will enable you to buy your entire outfit, all under one roof, thus saving you much valuable time and at the same time enabling you to get the largest possible selection at minimum cost.

GARMENTS FOR GIRLS

Wash Dresses in fancy checks, plaids, stripes and self colors. Splendid wearing qualities, in prints, ginghams and linens. Various smart styles to choose from. Dresses for girls of 14 years only. Special at \$1.00

From 6 to 14 years. Special at \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.75

Better Grade Wash Dresses in fancy muslins, plique, flowered crepes, zephyrs and chambrays, in all colors and very smart styles. All sizes from 6 to 14 years, at prices ranging from \$3.50 to \$7.50

New Fall Cloth Dresses, most serviceable for school wear, in pretty styles and hard-wearing serges, Panamas and corded velvets. All sizes to 14 years at prices ranging from \$1.90 to \$6.50

Girls' School Sweaters in coat shape, V-neck, also with military collars. Serviceable colors of brown, navy, grey and white; also in combination colors. Medium and heavy woolen qualities. All sizes. Our own special values at 75¢, \$1.00 and \$1.25

Girls' Boots—One of the best qualities for school wear is undoubtedly "The Class" brand. We have out new Fall stock ready, and can show you all sizes in both gun-metal, tan calf and patent leathers, and in button and blucher styles. Sizes 8 to 10½. Per pair \$2.25
Sizes 11 to 13½, per pair \$2.75

Plain style, per pair \$2.50

Boys' Strong School Boots, made from solid leather, in medium and heavy grades for Fall wear. Box calf, blucher style—

New Shoes a Torture

Because of corns. Do not let this go on. Bowes' Corn Cure acts like magic. Get some to-day; it will only cost you 25¢ at

Cyrus H. Bowes
1228 GOVERNMENT ST.
The old-established Drug Store

Butterick Patterns

3 Real Bargains For You

This Summer's Blouses, Wash Skirts and Colored Hose are going at the following reduced prices—

Blouses, values up to \$3.00 for only \$1.00
Skirts, values \$3.00 and over for \$2.00
All shades of Penman's Hose, 3 pairs for \$1.00

G. A. Richardson & Co
636 Yates Street.
VICTORIA HOUSE

HOUSES BUILT

On Instalment Plan
D. H. BALE
Contractor, Builder
and Architect
Corner Fort and
Stadacona Ave.
Telephone 1140

**ROYAL NORTH-WEST
MOUNTED POLICE**

A limited number of ex-members of the Royal North-West Mounted Police and other likely men are required for the Force. Applicants not to exceed 45 years and to pass medical examination. For particulars apply Room 1, 525 Pender St. West, Vancouver, B. C.

A. E. SNYDER, Major,
"Recruiting Officer."

LOOKING THRU

Perfectly Ground and Properly Fitted

GLASSES

Your eyes are comfortable and vision good.

THIS MONTH

\$5.00 Complete

Including the best gold-filled mountings and the latest styles. Specially ground compound lenses are extra. Work done in my own lens grinding room. Every lens tested.

Ask your friends about me.

Frank Clugston
Optician, 654 Yates St., Corner Douglas
Upstairs, Where the Rent is Low.
Phone 5551.
Hours, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. and Saturday
Evenings.

BRIEF NEWS OF THE CITY

Wm. Stewart, Men's and Ladies' Tailor shop, Campbell building, corner Fort and Douglas streets.

S. P. C. A.—Cases of cruelty 'phone Inspector Russell, 1921; Secretary, Lt. 738.

Phoenix Beer, \$1.50 per doz. qts.

The B. C. Funeral Co., Chas. Hayward, president, 784 Broughton street. Calls promptly attended to. Phone 2235.

Victoria People stop at the fire-proof elegant popular-priced hotel the new Richmond, when in Seattle.

Economy Wet Wash Laundry.—Family wash, 75¢ a week. Clothes returned on the following day, thoroughly washed. Phone 3339, 2612 Bridge street.

For Fire, marine, automobile, liability, sickness and accident, plate glass, elevator and employers' liability, consult Gillespie, Hart & Todd, general agents for British Columbia. All claims settled and paid by our office.

Wanted to Purchase.—Good agreements for sale at reasonable rates Colonial Trust Company, Limited, Merchants' Bank building.

Lawn Mower Hospital, 614 Cormorant. Successful operations daily.

On Saturday, August 22, the Shore Hardware Co., Ltd. will open a complete line of Groceries, which they have added to their large stock of Hardware. They will sell Groceries at Ridiculously Low Prices for Spot Cash—Wise people should investigate.

SANDS Funeral Furnishing Co., Limited, Funeral Directors and Licensed Embalmers. You will find our charges reasonable. Prompt and courteous service day or night. Phone 3306. Lady in attendance, 1515 Quadra street.

Rain in Province.—Rain fell yesterday in the Cariboo district, and is looked for to-day in the Kootenay district. It is raining along the coast of Washington to-day, with accompanying cooler temperatures. Yesterday the maximum temperature in Victoria was 68.

When Passing By look at the Removal Sale piano bargains in our show window, 1104 Government St., Montelius Piano House, Ltd.

A Large Dental Practice—built strictly on business principles which represent an honest effort, good material and a guaranteed result. Dr. J. L. Thompson, 1214 Government St.

If You Want a Truck or Express Wagon or Tally-Ho for picnics, phone 693. Cameron and Caldwell. Phone 593. 829 Johnson.

Hanna & Thompson, Phone 498, Funeral Directors, 827 Pandora avenue. The expense of a funeral is a matter of your own desire. We attend to every detail of arrangements. Our home-like chapel free to our patrons. Lady attendant if desired. Calls day or night promptly attended.

Are Your Teeth Sound?—If not come in and let me examine them. Dr. J. L. Thompson, 1214 Government St.

Our Roses Are Better than the best over 25,000 growing in our nursery; also a greenhouse full of beautiful Begonias. Come and see them at The Lansdowne Floral Gardens, 1591 Hillside avenue, two blocks from car.

A Reliable Dentist—One who will guarantee all his work. Dr. J. L. Thompson, 1214 Government St. Open evenings.

One of the Unfortunate Results of the European War is the cessation of the flow of money from the old world for development purposes on Vancouver Island. We know of many men thrown out of work already, and there will be many more. What do they intend to do? Stay in the city and live on their savings? It would be much more to their advantage to get a few acres of good land in the country, and get them into a state of cultivation. The Vancouver Island Fruit Lands, Ltd., has some thousands of acres. All the way from Parksville to Union Bay, also in the Alberni district. The price is \$40 and \$45 per acre in payments over five years. The land can also be leased on very easy terms. Our office will be open from 8 to 9 in the evenings for the benefit of those not able to call during the daytime. Vancouver Island Fruit Lands, Ltd. General agents, Carmichael & Moyle, Ltd., 608 Belmont House, Victoria, B. C.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded to Ottawa for action by the authorities.

Put Under Ban.—The police commissioners have given instructions that all stores selling picture post-cards or other printed matter in which the crowned heads of the nations at war with Great Britain are caricatured are to discontinue such sale immediately. On the matter of the circulation of offensive illustrated or printed matter, Postmaster Bishop has also stated that anything of the kind coming through the post will be held and forwarded

Along the Waterfront

Shipping News from Day to Day

LUMBER SHIPMENTS OF FIRST SEVEN MONTHS

Gain of Ten Million Feet in Shipments From Pacific Northwest Over Last Year

Exports of lumber from British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon to foreign countries during the first six months of 1914 totaled 283,664,265 feet, as compared with 275,742,926 feet for the corresponding period of 1913, a gain of 9,921,339 feet, according to the returns just completed by the Pacific Lumber Inspection Bureau.

Despite this good showing, however, there was a decrease in the total amount of lumber shipped from the three districts, as the water-borne caravans to California fell off 93,947,360 feet and domestic cargoes, 3,408,835 feet, making the net loss 87,434,856 feet. The shipments to all ports in the first half of 1914 aggregated 902,952,315 feet, as compared with 996,387,171 feet in the corresponding period of 1913. Shipments to California totalled 570,755,781 feet in the six months just closed, as compared with 664,703,141 feet in the first half of 1913, while the comparative figures for domestic ports are 48,532,269 feet and 49,941,004 feet.

The water-borne shipments of the first half of 1913, on the other hand, gained 120,000,000 feet over the first half of 1912. This comparison is said to indicate the apathy which prevailed in the cargo market during the first half of 1914, a condition which recent developments have not tended to improve.

The only market in which there was any great gain was China. British Columbia, Washington and Oregon increased their lumber shipments to that country during the first six months of 1914, 28,229,022 feet.

SANTA CECILIA MAKES LAST MAGELLAN TRIP

Grace Company's New Liner Will Hereafter Sail Through Canal

FISHERIES OFFICERS NOT TO GET A SHARE

Hereafter All Moneys Received as Penalties for Infraction of Law Goes to Governments

Seattle, Aug. 21.—The steamship Santa Cecilia, a new vessel of the W. R. Grace & Co. fleet, Capt. R. T. Anderson, last night arrived from New York via the Straits of Magellan and Pacific coast ports, with a large cargo of bath tubs, linoleum, paper, iron and general merchandise.

Capt. Anderson reports a fair passage, meeting nothing but fair weather the entire voyage. He was 44 days 16 hours from New York to San Pedro.

The return voyage of the Santa Cecilia will be via the Panama canal and hereafter she will be operated on that route. She will be the first of the Grace liners to make the passage. The new schedule of the vessel provides for a round voyage in fifty days.

Capt. Anderson was accompanied by his wife and four children as far as San Francisco, where he will make his future home.

On his arrival here Captain Anderson said that unless the forest fires along the Columbia river abated navigation on that stream would have to come to a standstill. On his way from Portland to Astoria with the Santa Cecilia the smoke and fog were so thick that he had to anchor seven hours before it was safe to proceed.

The Swedish motor ship Kron Prinz Gustav Adolf, which is bound for the North Pacific from Hull, England, with a general cargo consigned to W. R. Grace & Co., is reported to have passed through the Straits of Magellan and is now in the Pacific.

PRINCESS MAY GOES OUT ON ALASKA RUN

The Princess May, which is just off the ways after a thorough overhauling and repainting, resumes her run in the Skagway service this evening. While she has been laid off the Princess Alice has taken the run, but the latter vessel has now returned to her ordinary service.

For the first trip of the sturdy steamer to the northern seas on her return to duty there is a large booking of passengers, many of whom are tourists who are on their way to see the wonders of the Alaskan scenery and the glaciers. There is an increasing volume of travel in this direction, and with the closing of the European countries to the tourist indefinitely the tendency with Americans is to see what can be visited on this continent.

In the holds of the May is a considerable shipment of general cargo for Ketchikan, Wrangell, Juneau and Skagway.

EMPEROR OF INDIA.

The C. P. R. liner Empress of India is expected to sail to-morrow for her ports of call on the Asiatic side. Yokohama, Shanghai and Hongkong. As at present posted she is to leave Vancouver at 10 o'clock and will be along to the outer wharf about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

CAPT. EVANS IN HOSPITAL.

Captain Evans of the British schooner David Evans, which is lying at Astoria for a charter, is in hospital there undergoing a minor operation. Mrs. Evans died in Port Townsend on Saturday, but owing to his being in hospital the captain was not able to get up to the funeral.

TIMES SHIPPING CHART

DEEP SEA ARRIVALS.

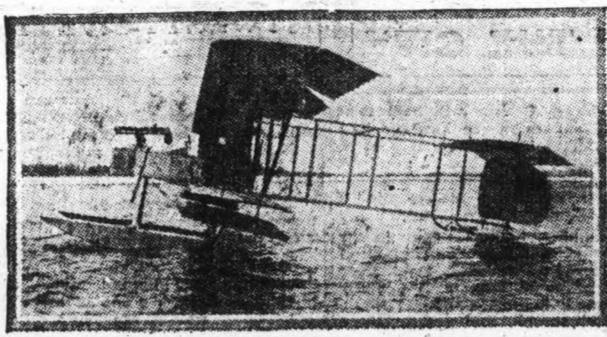
Steamer	Master	Tonnage	Agents	From	Due
Monmouthshire	R. H. ...	8,197	Findlay, Durham & Brodies	Sydney	Aug. 25
Marsala	R. H. ...	8,202	Hold in Honolulu		
Tanabe Maru	Yamamoto	3,840	H. R. Rithet	Hongkong	Aug. 20
Andalusia	Heffner	3,371	Gardner Johnson	Hamburg	Aug. 20
Tanabe Maru	Tanaka	3,840	G. Northern	Hongkong	Aug. 26
Crown of Seville	Smith	3,674	Balfour, Guthrie	Lima	Aug. 28
Tenasserim	Varwood	5,179	W. R. Rithet	Hamburg	Aug. 29
Prinses	Hill	2,712	C. P. R.	Sydney	Sept. 1
Wyanodette		2,712	F. D. & F.	Hull	Sept. 1
Dan of Airlie	H. Seming	5,450	H. R. Rithet	Hongkong	Sept. 1
Tacoma Maru	Hanara	3,148	G. Northern	Hongkong	Sept. 9
Aki Maru	Yamamoto	4,084	W. R. Rithet	Hongkong	Sept. 10
San Francisco	(New)	4,921	C. P. R.	Sydney	Sept. 15
Makura	Phillips	3,728	H. R. Rithet	Hongkong	Sept. 17
Panama Maru	Kanoa	3,728	H. R. Rithet	Hongkong	Sept. 19
Sofia Maru	Asakawa	3,840	G. Northern	Hongkong	Sept. 23
Talithius	Allan	6,600	Dodwell & Co.	Liverpool	Sept. 26
Historian	Llewellyn	4,455	Balfour, Guthrie	Liverpool	Sept. 28
Monteagle	Douglas	5,087	C. P. R.	Hongkong	Sept. 29
Gladstone	J. J. Janssen	5,087	H. R. Rithet	Hull	Oct. 30
Cardiganshire	Warren	5,540	F. D. & F.	Hamburg	Nov. 15
Prinses		4,253	Gardner Johnson	Hamburg	Nov. 15

DEEP-SEA DEPARTURES.

COASTING VESSELS.		From Northern Ports.
From Northern Ports.		1 Prince John, G.T.P., P. R. Rithet, H. R. Rithet
For Northern Ports.		2 Camosun, U.S.S., Bella Coola
Prince John	G.T.P.	3 Sydney, N.S.W.
From San Francisco.		4 Makura, G.N.R., Honolulu
Governor, Pacific Coast		5 Teucer, Dodwell, Liverpool
For San Francisco.		6 David Evans, British schooner
Governor, Pacific Coast		7 Charmer, C. P. R.
For Cux.		8
For Comox.		9
For Seattle.		10
For Vancouver.		11
Princess Adelaide arrives 10:30 a.m. daily.		12
Princess Victoria leaves 3:00 p.m. daily.		13
Princess Mary leaves 11:45 p.m. daily.		14
From Vancouver.		15
Princess Charlotte arrives 6:45 a.m. daily.		16
Princess Charlotte arrives 3:00 p.m. daily.		17
Princess Mary arrives 6:30 p.m. daily.		18
For Seattle.		19
Princess Charlotte leaves 4:30 p.m. daily.		20

FERRY SERVICES.

From Vancouver.	From Seattle.
Princess Victoria arrives 1:15 p.m. daily.	Princess Victoria arrives 1:15 p.m. daily.
Princess Victoria leaves 3:00 a.m. daily.	Princess Victoria leaves 3:00 a.m. daily.
Princess Mary arrives 11:45 p.m. daily.	Princess Mary arrives 11:45 p.m. daily.
From Vancouver.	From Seattle.
Princess Charlotte arrives 6:45 a.m. daily.	Princess Charlotte arrives 6:45 a.m. daily.
Princess Charlotte arrives 3:00 p.m. daily.	Princess Charlotte arrives 3:00 p.m. daily.
Princess Mary arrives 6:30 p.m. daily.	Princess Mary arrives 6:30 p.m. daily.
For Seattle.	For Seattle.
Princess Charlotte leaves 4:30 p.m. daily.	Princess Charlotte leaves 4:30 p.m. daily.



AN ARMED BRITISH SEAPLANE.

The picture shows "No. 126" which mounts a quick-firing gun. The weapon is seen directly above the floats.

BIG FREIGHTERS SAIL FOR EUROPE

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Owners Satisfied That There is No Further Danger From Germans

Seattle, Aug. 21.—Believing that the question of supremacy of the seas will be only a matter of a few weeks, the big British freighter Candidate, of the Harrison-Direct line, which has been held in Seattle for the past week until the safety of the seas becomes more assured, steamed last night for San Francisco with a cargo of 7,000 tons, and will fill up at that port for Europe.

During the last session of parliament the Fisheries Act was re-enacted and one of the changes made in it provided that the governor-in-council might prescribe the manner in which the penalties should be dealt with, and on this the minister of naval affairs, under whose department falls the duty of fisheries protection, recommended the change from the system of half the penalty going to the prosecutor and the other half to his majesty.

There has been considerable objection to fishery officers, receiving regular salaries, being allowed to participate in penalties imposed at their instance, and the select standing committee of the House of Commons on marine and fisheries, when the bill was under consideration, decided to recommend that fishery officers or fishery guardians should not be allowed to participate in such penalties hereafter.

Following the decision of the privy council in the fisheries reference in 1898, which gave to the provinces the property interests in the fisheries held prior to confederation, the administration of the fisheries in Ontario and those in the inland waters of Quebec was handed over to the governments of those provinces. As the decision also decided that the federal government may alone make laws for the protection of the fisheries, these provinces, in administering the fisheries, have been doing so under the Fisheries Act, so that when fines were imposed for infractions of the fishery laws at the instance of officers whose salaries and expenses are paid by provincial governments, a moiety of the fines and expenses are paid by these provincial governments, and about three hundred tons of general freight.

The Candidate carried a large cargo of lumber and 10,000 cases of canned salmon. She will take aboard 5,000 tons more at San Francisco, consisting of several large shipments of canned fruit.

Balfour, Guthrie & Co., local agents of the Harrison-Direct line, received sailing orders for the Candidate from London last night, and with the general lifting of the embargo on the sailing of British vessels, it is thought the London agents have received assurance from the British government that there will be practically no danger on the high seas from hostile war vessels.

Seattle, Wash.—Arrived: Str. Northland, Willapa Harbor; str. Daisy Freeman, Columbia river; str. Beaver, San Francisco. Sailed: Tug Hercules, with log raft, San Diego; str. Bear, San Francisco; str. Yukatan, San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal.—Arrived: Str. Northland, Willapa Harbor; str. Daisy Freeman, Columbia river; str. Beaver, San Francisco; str. Beaver, San Francisco.

Portland, Ore.—Arrived: Str. Beaver, Klamath and Beaver, San Francisco.

Aberdeen, Wash.—Arrived: Str. Claremont, Willapa Harbor; Str. Columbia, San Francisco; str. General Sand, San Pedro; sch. Church III, Callao.

Seattle, Wash.—Arrived: Str. Admiral Farragut, Tacoma; str. President Sound ports; Edith, Tacoma; Fulton, British Columbia ports; Morning Star, Vancouver; Thomas L. Ward, southeastern Alaska via Eagle Harbor.

Sailed: Str. Candidate, Liverpool via San Francisco; Thomas L. Ward, Portland, Santa Cecilia, New York via Blaine.

The Candidate carried a large cargo of lumber and 10,000 cases of canned salmon. She will take aboard 5,000 tons more at San Francisco, consisting of several large shipments of canned fruit.

Balfour, Guthrie & Co., local agents of the Harrison-Direct line, received sailing orders for the Candidate from London last night, and with the general lifting of the embargo on the sailing of British vessels, it is thought the London agents have received assurance from the British government that there will be practically no danger on the high seas from hostile war vessels.

The Candidate carried a large cargo of lumber and 10,000 cases of canned salmon. She will take aboard 5,000 tons more at San Francisco, consisting of several large shipments of canned fruit.

Seattle, Wash.—Arrived: Str. Clare, San Francisco; str. Beaver, San Francisco.

Portland, Ore.—Arrived: Str. Beaver, Klamath and Beaver, San Francisco.

Aberdeen, Wash.—Arrived: Str. Claremont, Willapa Harbor; Str. Columbia, San Francisco; str. General Sand, San Pedro; sch. Church III, Callao.

Seattle, Wash.—Arrived: Str. Admirals, Tacoma; str. President Sound ports; Edith, Tacoma; Fulton, British Columbia ports; Morning Star, Vancouver; Thomas L. Ward, Portland, Santa Cecilia, New York via Blaine.

The Candidate carried a large cargo of lumber and 10,000 cases of canned salmon. She will take aboard 5,000 tons more at San Francisco, consisting of several large shipments of canned fruit.

Balfour, Guthrie & Co., local agents of the Harrison-Direct line, received sailing

SEE
the New
Fall
Millinery
at SALE
PRICES

YOU
Should See the
New Coats
and Suits
at SALE
PRICES

The Whole Store In One Grand Bargain Round-Up

Out and away prices on hundreds of odds and ends and small lines. The bargains tell their own great tale of the phenomenal savings. What's left to be cleared out in double quick order, regardless of loss.

30
DAYS
OF
BARGAINS

PRES
ENT
STOCKS
MUST BE
SOLD

REORGANIZATION SALE

Quality Goods at Low Prices Is Making This Sale a Record Breaker

HOUR BARGAIN—9 to 10 SATURDAY MORNING

75c Veilings

1,000 yards Black and Colored Silk Veilings, fine makes, all styles. Values up to 75c. From 9 to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning—1 hour only—yard

15c

HOUR BARGAIN—10 TO 11 SATURDAY MORNING

75c Aprons

Just 5 dozen Women's White Linenette Aprons, full size. Reg. 75c values. From 10 to 11 o'clock, choice

35c

HOUR BARGAIN—11 TO 12 SATURDAY MORNING

35c Underwear

Children's Knit Vests and Drawers, all sizes; balance of grades we sold up to 35c. From 11 to 12 o'clock Saturday morning, garment

10c

WOMEN'S \$10 SILK WAISTS \$2.95 EACH

Yes, it's true, but there's only a small lot—about three dozen in all. Beautiful silk and fancy waists—and only one, two and three of a kind, and all sizes to start the sale with. Lines we formerly sold up to \$10. There'll be a scramble of buyers after these and every last one should go before noon at the price. GET YOURS EARLY—\$2.95

\$5 Lace
Collars

Many styles, values up to \$5.00.

\$1.95

Women's \$1.25
Knickers

Fine stockinette, in all colors.

95c

Women's \$1.25
Aprons

Overall style, large bib and pockets.

75c

Odd Lots \$1
Belts

Choice of one big lot, worth to \$1.00

10c

\$4 Motor
Scarves

All colors, finest of silks, etc.

\$1.95

GREAT BARGAIN TABLE OF ODDS AND ENDS

\$5 Undermuslins

Not all \$5.00 values, for some are worth \$4.00 and even \$3.50. Gowns, Combinations, Skirts, Corset Covers, Drawers, etc. Odd lots. The trimmings alone are worth the money. Values to \$5.00. Choice...

\$1.95

FINAL CLEAN-UP OF SUMMER VESTS

\$1.25 Knit Vests

Think of it. Up to \$1.25 values only 45c. Silk lisle and silk and wool, beautifully trimmed, mostly small sizes. Hurry in before the best are picked out. Values up to \$1.25 only

45c

\$5 and \$6
Handbags

All leathers, all newest styles.

\$3.45

Kayser 65c
Gloves

Fine cashmere, silk lined.

35c

Men's 25c
Handkerchiefs

All pure linen, and hemstitched.

15c

Odds and Ends
Lots

Of fancy Combs, Barrettes, etc.

10c

75c Linen
Aprons

All full size and well made.

45c

Now Ladies, Here's the Opportunity You've Been Looking For **\$35 FALL SUITS, \$14.95**

IT'S A SECRET, so don't ask us why, or where we secured them to sell at such a price—\$35 Suits, new Fall models. You'll find none elsewhere so stunningly stylish less than \$35. Tailored and semi-tailored models, in serges, striped tweeds in fancy mixtures, all perfectly lined; Suits that are splendid \$35 values; only twenty in all. The best \$35 New Fall Suits at only \$14.95

RADIUM HOSIERY

CHOICE OF ONE LOT WOMEN'S TAN
RADIUM STOCKINGS. ALWAYS
SOLD AT 25c. SATURDAY, PAIR....

15c

SEE THE
WINDOW
DISPLAY

35c KNIT VESTS

BROKEN LINES OF WOMEN'S KNIT
UNDERVESTS, LACE TRIMMED.
VALUES UP TO 35c. SALE PRICE....

15c

25c Handkerchiefs

8 1/3c

You get three for the price of one. Women's Fancy Embroidered Handkerchiefs, values up to 25c, cut to 3 for 25c, or, each

\$4 Underwear

\$1.95

Women's Silk and Wool Vests and Drawers, knee and ankle length. Values up to \$4. Small lot only, at.....\$1.95

Long Gloves

45c

Women's Chamoisette Long Gloves, natural shade, all sizes. Limited lot only. All regular 90c values at, pair....45¢

\$3 Underwear

\$1.95

Child's Silk and Wool Vests, Drawers and Combinations, most all sizes. Broken lines that sold up to \$3. Now \$1.95

Women's \$12 to \$15 New Fall Skirts \$6.95

New ones—Fall styles in the models most in demand. Dashing tunic and apron effects in plain colors and mixtures, as well as tartan plaids. Every skirt in the lot \$12 to \$15 values. Choice \$6.95 each.

JUST FOLLOW THE CROWDS AND GET THE BARGAINS. DOORS OPEN AT 9 A.M.

FINCH AND FINCH
717 and 719 Yates Street

SPORTING NEWS

MANN CUP WILL BE AT STAKE

IN TO-MORROW'S LACROSSE GAME

Vancouver Must Defeat Victoria at Oak Bay to Clinch World's Amateur Championship; an Interesting Game

Victoria will make its final attempt to get back into the running for the P. C. A. L. A. championship and possession of the Mann Cup to-morrow afternoon at Oak Bay. The Vancouver Athletic club lacrosse team will arrive here to-morrow afternoon and the game is to start at 4:30 p.m., local officials having been selected to handle the match. The visitors must win this game to clinch the championship, while a victory for the locals will mean that they have an excellent chance of winning the provincial championship and also the amateur lacrosse title of the world. Westminster is working hard for a Victoria win, but the Termites are confident that they will be able to outscore the

locals. The Victoria club won by the odd goal a month ago in a strenuous exhibition, but since then has dropped two games at Westminster, both by large scores.

The final workout of the local team was held at Oak Bay, Manager Poulin having over twenty players in uniform. The team will rest up to-day and will take the field against the cup-holders as follows: Medridge, Clegg, Sweeney, Okell, Robinson, Cotton, Johnson, C. Baker, McGregor, J. Baker, Mitchell, McCarter, McDougall.

The Armstrong lacrosse team suffered its first reverse of the season on the home grounds in an exhibition game with Kelowna. This was the second of a two-game series, and as the first at Kelowna resulted in a six-all tie, the Kelowna boys took the series with a total score of 13 to 11.

The Pig: Four season will close on September 1, and the N. L. C. clubs will finish up on August 29.

Arrangements are being made to hold a junior lacrosse tournament at the Vancouver exhibition next month.

DRAW CHANGED FOR

CRICKET TOURNEY

Vancouver Club Will Send Scratch Eleven; Draw Match at the Willows

Because of the inability of the mainland clubs to secure leave for their players to take part in the Pacific Northwest Cricket tournament which will start here on Monday, only the Vancouver Cricket club will be represented at the championships. A meeting of the executive was held last night, when the withdrawals were announced.

The combined Albion and Oak Bay team has failed to materialize and all the mainland elevens have dropped out, including Brockton Point, Burrard and New Westminster. However, J. Hurst, a member of the Vancouver club, will bring over a scratch team.

The draw made last night was:

Aug. 24—Jubilee Hospital ground, Victoria vs. Seattle; Albion ground, Cowichan vs. Nanaimo; Mt. Tolmie ground, University Incogniti vs. Vancouver.

Aug. 25—Hospital ground, Cowichan vs. Seattle; Albion ground, Vancouver vs. Nanaimo; Mt. Tolmie ground, University Incogniti vs. Victoria.

Aug. 26—Hospital ground, Victoria vs. Cowichan; Albion ground, Vancouver vs. Seattle; Mt. Tolmie ground, Incogniti vs. Nanaimo.

Aug. 27—Hospital ground, Victoria vs. Vancouver; Albion ground, Seattle vs. Nanaimo; Mt. Tolmie ground, Incogniti vs. Cowichan.

Aug. 28—Victoria vs. Nanaimo; Albion ground, Vancouver vs. Cowichan; Mt. Tolmie ground, Incogniti vs. Seattle.

In case of a draw the final will be played on the last day, August 29, but otherwise an exhibition game will be arranged between the winning team and an eleven made up from other clubs which have taken part in the tournament. This will be played on the Jubilee Hospital ground. Tickets will be on sale on Saturday, the pay-

DAVIS CUP PLAY 1914

Preliminary Rounds.

At Folkestone, England—England defeated Belgium, 5 matches to 0.

At Wimbledon, England—England defeated France, 4 matches to 1.

At Lake Forest, Ill.—Australia defeated Canada, 5 matches to 0.

At Pittsburgh—Australia defeated Germany, 5 matches to 0.

Final Round.

At Longwood, Mass.—Australia defeated England, 3 matches to 2.

Challenge Round.

At Forest Hills, N. Y.—Australia defeated United States, 3 matches to 2.

Phoenix Stout, \$1.50 per doz. qts. *

REMARKED ON THE SIDE

White Sox Unable to Break Alcock's Contract.

One of the first instances of the foolish non-reserve clause contracts that the major league clubs have been handing out to the players to prevent them jumping to the Federal comes to light in the refusal of Scotty Alcock, the Chicago American leaguer, to report to the Oakland club. Alcock was signed to non-reserve clause contract this spring to prevent him jumping to the Federal, and now when Comiskey endeavors to send him to the Coast league he very naturally refuses to go. Alcock will stay in Chicago and report to the ball park every day, drawing his full salary for doing so. Comiskey may attempt to fight this matter in the courts but he has not a chance to win for it was the major league club owners themselves who cut the ten-day clause out of the contracts to hold their players. Jake Daubert and Ty Cobb also have nice contracts with the clause struck out. If either of these stars starts to slump, the poor magnates will never be able to shake off these contracts which call for about \$15,000 a season each.

Stallings Making a Grand Record.

If George Stallings keeps his Braves in second place—which he is fairly sure to do, even if he doesn't plant them at the top—his Boston career will be an exact photograph of his New York achievement. Stallings went to the Yanks in 1909, when they had just finished last and were in a terrible state of decomposition. By the end of the year he had lifted them to fifth place; by the final stages of the year, after he had taken them to second place—achieving one of the miracles of the trade before he was supplanted and turned adrift. For two seasons after that Stallings held no big league commission, but in 1913 he was again brought back under the big tent and awarded charge of another hopeless tattered. If anything, the Boston Braves of 1912 carried a greater cargo of cheese aboard than the Yanks of 1909. Yet Stallings again went to work on a hopeless task, and, without using dynamite or any other explosive, promptly lifted the Braves to fifth place—just as he had lifted the Yanks four years before.

McLoughlin Blamed For Loss of Cup.

After having played a Thursday match the like of which had never before been seen on the Forrest Hills courts, Maurice E. McLoughlin, the American champion, played the loosest kind of tennis the following Friday afternoon and is held responsible for the loss of the doubles matches. McLoughlin's winning of three straight sets on the Thursday from Brookes after R. Norris Williams of the American team had lost three straight sets to Wilding, made him a hero among tennis followers. His loose play on the Friday lost him some of his laurels, however.

There was a three-line dispatch, set in agate, in a paper the other day. We had not time to read it, but more than probably it was the latest covering the campaign in Mexico.

LACROSSE FEATURE



A. McDougall

Victoria defence fielder, who will probably appear on the team to play the Vancouver club at Oak Bay to-morrow afternoon. The game starts at 3:30. Local officials will handle the whistles.

VICTORIA DROPS TO FIFTH PLACE

Tacoma Takes Third Straight Game From the Local Club; Score Was 3 to 2

Despite the excellent hurling of Robert Steele, Victoria slipped a cop yesterday, losing the third straight game to the Tacoma Tigers, with the result that the Bees repose in fifth place this morning. The inability of the Bees' athletes to hit Foxy Dick Kaufman with any degree of safety tells the tale of the side-slip into a lower berth. The former Victoria slab-artist held the locals to four clear hits, while Steele allowed a like number. Victoria's errorless ball behind Steele, but a pair of passed balls by Hoffman counted heavily against the fair-haired post-side. The final score, 3 to 2, is evidence enough of the closeness of the conflict. Seattle further routed Spokane, making it four straight from the Indians, while Vancouver won another from Ballard. Nick Williams' hurters again marring the game with some rowdy work.

Victoria—A. B. R. H. P. O. A. E. Calvo, c. f. 4 0 1 6 9 0 Nye, 2 b. 4 0 0 2 6 1 Duff, 3 b. 3 1 0 1 0 0 Willard, 1 f. 3 1 1 3 0 6 Lamb, 3 b. 4 0 0 1 0 1 Kelly, 1 b. 4 0 1 5 6 0 Scolton, 8 s. 3 0 0 1 0 0 Hoffman, C. 3 0 0 6 6 0 Steele, p. 1 0 0 0 0 0 *D'Inas—1 0 0 0 0 0

Total—32 4 24 6 1 *Batted for Scanlon in the ninth inning.

Tacoma—A. B. R. H. P. O. A. E. Nichols, c. f. 2 0 0 1 0 0 Hoekel, 2 b. 4 0 0 2 6 0 Butler, s. s. 2 0 0 1 0 0 Brotton, c. 3 1 1 6 0 0 Scolton, 8 s. 2 0 0 2 1 0 West, 1 b. 3 0 0 11 0 1 McClellan, 3 b. 3 0 0 2 3 0 Kaufman, p. 3 0 0 0 1 0 Totals—25 3 4 27 11 4 Score by innings:

Score by innings:

At Chicago—Brooklyn, 2: Chicago, 3.

At Pittsburgh—Boston, 6: Pittsburgh, 3.

At St. Louis—Philadelphia, 1: St. Louis, 0.

Standing—Won Lost Pet.

Vancouver—50 50 .616

Seattle—78 53 .592

Spokane—34 34 .500

Tacoma—55 72 .416

Ballard—53 76 .411

Total—50 79 .388

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE

Yesterday's Results.

Vancouver—3: Ballard, 1.

Seattle—2: Spokane, 1.

Tacoma—2: Victoria, 2.

Standing—Won Lost Pet.

Vancouver—80 50 .616

Seattle—78 53 .592

Tacoma—34 34 .500

Ballard—55 72 .416

Total—53 76 .411

Standing—Won Lost Pet.

New York—59 45 .561

Boston—58 47 .552

Brooklyn—52 52 .525

Pittsburg—49 57 .462

Philadelphia—49 57 .462

Cincinnati—48 60 .438

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Yesterday's Results.

At Chicago—Brooklyn, 2: Chicago, 3.

At Pittsburgh—Boston, 6: Pittsburgh, 3.

At Washington—St. Louis, 4: Washington, 5.

At New York—Cleveland, 1: New York, 8.

At Philadelphia—Detroit, 1: Philadelphia, 2.

Standing—Won Lost Pet.

Philadelphia—73 36 .670

Boston—62 47 .552

Brooklyn—59 54 .535

Detroit—56 56 .500

St. Louis—53 56 .486

Chicago—55 59 .482

New York—51 61 .455

Cleveland—37 80 .316

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yesterday's Results.

At Chicago—Brooklyn, 2: Chicago, 3.

At Washington—St. Louis, 4: Washington, 5.

At New York—Cleveland, 1: New York, 8.

At Philadelphia—Detroit, 1: Philadelphia, 2.

Standing—Won Lost Pet.

Philadelphia—73 36 .670

Boston—62 47 .552

Brooklyn—59 54 .535

Detroit—56 56 .500

St. Louis—53 56 .486

Chicago—55 59 .482

New York—51 61 .455

Cleveland—37 80 .316

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Yesterday's Results.

At Chicago—Baltimore, 6: Chicago, 4.

At Kansas City—First game: Brooklyn, 1; Kansas City, 8. Second game: Brooklyn, 1; Kansas City, 1. (Called eighth.)

At St. Louis—First game: Buffalo, 0; St. Louis, 1. Second game: Buffalo, 1; St. Louis, 3.

Standing—Won Lost Pet.

Chicago—63 49 .563

Baltimore—58 50 .542

Brooklyn—59 54 .535

Kansas City—56 55 .520

St. Louis—53 56 .486

Buffalo—53 52 .500

Standing—Won Lost Pet.

Chicago—55 59 .482

Baltimore—56 52 .446

Brooklyn—53 52 .436

Kansas City—50 52 .436

St. Louis—51 52 .436

Buffalo—56 52 .436

Standing—Won Lost Pet.

Chicago—55

Library Books

The following new books have been received at the public library:

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

Tomlinson, Everett—*Titsworth*—Outings on the St. Lawrence; a summer vacation history. 1915. 32s.

Worcester, William—*Spring*—In holy ground. Bible stories with pictures of Bible Lands. 2 vol. 1908. 32s. 9d.

Young, Martha—*Beh'nd the dark pine*. 1915. 32s. 9d.

Rogers, Julia Ellen—*Trees* that every child should know; easy tree studies for all seasons of the year. 1909. 35s. 2d.

St. Marc, F.—*On Nature's trail*. 35s. 2d.

Ballard, (Mrs.) Julia P.—*Among the moths and butterflies*. 1890. 35s. 2d.

Jenks, Tudor—*Sailor*. 1911. 36s. 1s. 5d.

Bassett, Sara Ware—*Story of lumber*. 1912. 36s. 1s. 5d.

Slocum, Joshua—*Round the world in the ship*; a geographical reader describing Captain Slocum's voyage alone around the world. 1910. 4s. 6d.

Knox, Thomas Wallace—*Boy travelers in Northern Europe*. 1891. 39s. 4d.

Collier, Padraig—*Boy in Britain*. 1913. 39s. 4d. C. 72s.

Bates, Katherine Lee—*In sunny Spain with Pilarita and Rafael*. 1914. 32s.

Brown, H. E.—*Australia's story*. 39s. 4d. M. 32s.

PHILOLOGY.

Allen, James—*Foundation stones to happiness and success*. 1913. 17s. A42fo.

RELIGION.

Ramsay, (Sir) William Mitchell—*Teaching of Paul in terms of the present day*. 22s. 11d.

Brown, Mariana Catherine—*How to plan a lesson and other talks to Sunday School teachers*. 1904. 26s. B57ho.

SOCIOLOGY.

Redfield, William Cox—*New industrial day*. 1914. 33s. 1s. 3d.

Franklin, Morton—*Bullet's flight from powder to target*. 35s. M28s.

India, Government—*Army regulations*, India; barracks. 1900. 35s. 1s. 12s. (G.I.F.).

Orton, Charles Henry—*Principles and practice of modern artillery*, including artillery, gunnery and organization and use of artillery in warfare. 1873. 35s. 1s. 6d. (Gift).

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Cohn-Lassar, Dr.—*Chemistry in daily life*. 34s. 6d. C. 67ch.

USEFUL ARTS.

Gittins, Russell Henry—*Nutrition of man*. 1907. 61s. 2s. C54m.

Montaigne, Marie, and others—*How to be beautiful*. 1913. 61s. 4d. M76h.

Lauffer, Charles Alphonse—*Resuscitation from asphyxia*; resuscitation, asphyxiation from any cause by means of artificial respiration by the prone pressure (Schaefer) method, and anatomical details of the method, and complete method for self-instruction. 1913. 61s. 8d. L37s.

Hayward, Charles Brian—*Practical aerodynamics*; an understandable presentation of interesting and essential facts in aeronautical science. 1912. 62s. H42p.

Smith, John B.—*Economic entomology for the farmer and fruit-grower*, and for use as a text-book in agriculture. 1913. 62s. 1s. 6d. C. 67s. 6d. B22s.

Bryant, Ralph Clement—*Logging*; the principles and general methods of operation in the United States. 63s. 9d. L41s.

Atkinson, George Francis—*Mushrooms, edible, poisonous, etc.* 63s. A57m.

Page, Charles N.—*Canary-bird breeding and training*. 1904. 33s. 6d. P13ca.

Abbott, Thomas—*PRACTICAL dog education*. 1914. 33s. 1s. A39s.

Hooker, Albert Huntington—*Chloride of lime in sanitation*. 1913. 64s. 7s. H78ch.

Helps, (Sir) Arthur, and Carnegie, Andrew—*Practical business*; how to win fortune. 1903. 65s. H48ho.

Helps, (Sir) Arthur, and Carnegie, Andrew—*Transaction of business*; how to win fortune. 1903. 65s. H48ho.

Kimball, Daniel Simpson—*Principles of industrial organization*. 65s. K49pr.

Brunswig, H.—*Explosives*; a synoptic and critical treatment of the literature of the subject as gathered from various sources. 1912. 66s. B10s.

FINE ARTS.

Averill, Mary—*Japanese flower arrangement applied to Western needs*. 1913. 71s. A55h.

Henderson, Peter—*Handbook of plants and general horticulture*. 1890. 71s. H49h.

East Alfred—*Brush and pencil notes in landscape*. 1914. 75s. E11hr.

Bali, Eustace Hale—*Art of the photoplay*. 1913. 79s. L-B18ar.

Kendrick, Edwin William—*Practical sailing and motor-boating*. 1913. 79s. K33p.

Martindale, Thomas—*Hunting in the Upper Yukon*. 1913. 79s. M38h.

LITERATURE.

Hudson, William Henry—*Introduction to the study of literature*. 1907. N88m.

Begbie, Harold—*Book of happiness*. 1914. 80s. B34he.

Dilnot, Frank—*Adventures of a newspaper man*. 1913. 80s. 1s. 6d. C. 72s.

Cawein, Walter—*Jubilee*; millions of the man; a little book of song and story. 1913. 81s. C38ml.

Kipling, Rudyard—*Song of the English*. 812. K57so.

Tarpe, Rabindranath—*Chitra*. 1914. 81s. T12s.

Stokes, Mario C.—*Plays of old Japan*, the "No." 1912. 82s. 5s. S87pl.

TRAVEL.

Munson, Arley—*Jungle days*; being the experiences of a woman doctor. India. 1913. 83s. M69s.

Copper, Clayton Sedgwick—*Man of Egypt*. 1913. 91s. 2s. C77m.

Gause, Frank A., and Carr, Charles Carl—*Story of Panama*; the new route to India. 1912. 91s. 2s. C78m. T71s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Barrie, James Matthew—*Edinburgh eleven*; with pencil portrait from college life. 1907. 90s. B27ed.

Southey, Robert—*English Seamen*. 2 vol. 1904. 92s. 1s. 6d. C. 72s.

Bebel, August—*My life*. B-387m.

Walter, Mary—*Queen of Scots*. With pictures in color by Sir James Linton and James Orrock. 1913. B. M39s.

Forster, August—*Napoleon I*, a biography. 2 vol. 1911. B-216fo.

HISTORY.

Powell, E. Alexander—*Gentlemen ravers*. 1913. 90s. E58re.

Rives, George Lockhart—*United States and Mexico 1821-1848*; a history of the relations between the two countries from the independence of Mexico to the close of the war with the United States. 1913. 2 vol. 97s. H62un.

Fullerton, William Morton—*Problems of power*; a study of international politics from Sadowa to Kirk-Killess. 940-F 97s.

Kelland, Clarence Budington—*Mark Tidd, La Mettre, Julien Offray de*—Man a machine. 1914. 9s. 2s. C. 72s.

Lamont, William—*Human slaughter-houses*; scenes from the war that is sure to come. 1913. 17s. 2s. 4d.

Mead, (Mrs.) Lucia True—*On the supposition of the system of war* that is sure to come. 1913. 17s. 2s. 4d.

Moore, Frederick Ferdinand—*Devil's admiral*. 1913.

FICTION.

Anonymous—*My wife's hidden life*.

Bacon, (Mrs.) Josephine Dodge (Daskam) Strange case of Dr. Stanchon. 2 B129s.

Bird, Richard—*Gay adventure*; a romance.

Bullen, Frank Thomas—*From wheel and lookout*.

Foot, Sir Hubert—*Jaek Chanty, a story of Athabasca*.

Foster, Anna and Read, Brian—*Thunder-head lady*. 1913.

Harben, William Nathaniel—*Desired woman*; a novel. 1913.

Heming, Arthur Henry Howard—*Spirit lake*.

Kelland, Clarence Budington—*Mark Tidd, La Mettre, Julien Offray de*—Man a machine. 1914. 9s. 2s. C. 72s.

Lamont, William—*Human slaughter-houses*; scenes from the war that is sure to come. 1913. 17s. 2s. 4d.

Mead, (Mrs.) Lucia True—*On the supposition of the system of war* that is sure to come. 1913. 17s. 2s. 4d.

Moore, Frederick Ferdinand—*Devil's admiral*. 1913.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE—*HER METHODS OF WORK*.

Professor A. C. Benson, lecturing at the Royal Society of Literature in London, and considering Charlotte's method of work, said that her power of writing was by no means always at her command, but once she was at work the tale became more real and vivid to her than life itself. She would perform her daily round of household duties before writing. She composed her sentences in her head before she put them down. She wrote pencil on little scraps of paper, and later copied out what she had written. She was fastidious about her words. Her simplicity was always elaborate, and in her best passages there was a remarkable rhythm and cadence. The "Professor," which was written a year after Charlotte's return from Brussels, represented a phase in her life when her mind was full of emotions of which she seemed to be fighting shy. The failure of the Professor was in his inhumanity and abstractedness. He failed as all vir-

tuos personified must do. He was the type of the eternal schoolmaster who did good on principle and not because he cared or loved. In "Vilette"—in which the excessive part played by coincidence was a rare relic of amateurishness—the central figure was her finest creation and almost the only convincing masculine figure in her work, because she did not mind making him grotesque as well as noble. In "Vilette" she held her imagination strictly in check, and one never felt that her knowledge failed her or that her experience played her false.

THE END OF MONARCHY AND WAR.

Before establishing hell on earth the pietistic kings command their subjects to God. Seek the Lord's sanction for the devil's work. "And now I command you to God." said the Kaiser from his balcony to the people in the street. "Go to church and kneel before God and pray for His help for our gallant army." Pray that a farmer dragged from a Saxon field shall be speared with a bayonet thrust than a winemaker taken from his vineyard. The Aube, that the Berliner shall be stedfast with the rifle than a Moscow merchant that a machine gun manned by Heidelberg students shall not jam and that one worked by Paris carpenters shall. Pray that a Bavarian hop grower, armed in a quarrel in which he had no heat, shall outmatch a wheat grower from Potsdam; that Cossacks from the Don shall be lured into barbed wire entanglements and caught by masked guns; that an innkeeper of Salzburg shall blow

the head off a baker from the Loire. "Go to church and pray for help"; that the hell shall be hotter in innocent Ardennes than it is in equally innocent Hesse; that it shall be hotter in innocent Kevin than in equally innocent Posen. And the pietistic czar commands his subjects to God that they may have strength of arm in a quarrel they do not understand.

The kings worship Baal and call it God, but out of the sacrifice will come we think, a resolution firmer, to do more

now; more wheat growers and greater numbers of vine, mince and fishers, artisans and traders, sailors and storekeepers offered up with prayer to the Almighty in a feudal slaughter, armed

without cause they know, or, if they knew, would give a penny, which way it was determined.

It is the twilight of the kings. The republic marches east in Europe.—Chicago Tribune.

I have learnt more from the company of wise men than from any other source in the world.—Sister of Lincoln.

90c FINALE! 90c

Equals a Dollar Equals a Dollar

Here on Here on

SATURDAY SATURDAY

A Triumphant Wind-Up to a Wonderful Bargain-Giving Event

Saturday's Extraordinary Sale Offerings at

CUMING & CO. GREAT

UNLOADING SALE

As a final offering, to make Saturday a memorable day in the history of Victoria's mercantile world, we will give a special discount of 10 per cent to all purchasers of \$1.00 and over. The wonderfully low bargain prices will be lowered an extra 10 per cent. This discount applies to every article in stock. Come to-morrow. It's your last chance to save big money. This extra discount goes on the new Fall Suits just arrived. Get your Fall Suit to-morrow. You'll be dollars ahead. We want to make the day one long to be remembered by Victorians as the greatest of all Bargain Days, and to wind up the sale in a crowning blaze of glory—for all good things must come to an end.

LOT 1	LOT 2	LOT 3	LOT 4
MEN'S SUITS	MEN'S SUITS	MEN'S SUITS	MEN'S SUITS
Values to \$15.00.	Values to \$20.00.	Values to \$25.00.	Values to \$30.00.
6.75	10.45	14.35	16.95

Outdoors as well as Indoors, the Victrola is the Ideal Entertainer.

On your porch or lawn, you can enjoy your favorite music at any time.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles at prices from \$20 to \$300 (on easy payments, as low as \$1 a week, if desired). Ten-inch double-sided Victor Records are 90c for the two selections.

Go to any "His Master's Voice" dealer in any town or city in Canada and let him play your favorite music for you. Ask for free copy of our booklet "Three Modern Dances", with five pictures of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle and 288 moving picture photographs teaching all the steps of the new dances and our 300-page Musical Encyclopedia listing over 5000 Victor Records.

BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE CO. Limited

Lenoir Street

MONTREAL

DEALERS ALL OVER THE DOMINION

418-296



VICTROLA XVI.

Mahogany or oak
\$250

FOR SALE BY

Gideon Hicks Piano Co.

809 GOVERNMENT STREET
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

AT THE THEATRES

REJUVENATION OF AUNT MARY.

Mrs. Allen bears the brunt of the work in the second production of the Allen Players at the remodeled Princess theatre when the play presented will be the great comedy, "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary." Few plays have as their central character a person past middle age, but in this case the whole play revolves around an old woman. Mrs. Allen's skill at interpreting character parts, her smooth unaffected acting and the spontaneity of her humor are qualities fitting her to give a delightful rendering of this part.

"Aunt Mary" is a familiar type, a severe appearing old spinster, who alternately broods and coddles those dependent upon her, and who has strict, though undefined, ideas as the propriety of conduct, and who regards cities as wells of iniquity.

The fun which arises, therefore, when Aunt Mary finds herself suddenly in the midst of a night of gaiety in the New York cafes can be anticipated, but one must see the play to behold the possibilities realized to their fullest extent. Aunt Mary's experiences are somewhat like those of the character in the musical comedy who sang "And the Worst of It Is Like It."

Now all this fun is not handed over the footlights in the merest aimless manner, but is necessary in the development of very pretty love story, which is not lost sight of at any stage of the play. In this story Miss Verna Felton and the clever young men of the company play important parts, and the play is well adapted to show the best points of the Allen Players in comedy.

The curtain will rise at 8.15 next week.

AT PANTAGES.

Six big acts constitute a programme at the Pantages this week, hard to beat. The Malcoms are the last word in jugglers, not stopping at small articles but using everything in the room from a tea kettle full of boiling water to the telephone and hat rack. Solis Brothers are four Mexicans who play popular and classical selections on a giant marimba-phone, the largest in vaudeville.

James Brockman is a character singing comedian who is winning many favors by his classical singing. He possesses a wonderfully sweet

HUMAN PROCESSION

Few American multi-millionaires have had a harder climb to the heights of success than Frank Andrew Munsey, the celebrated publisher of magazines and newspapers, who will to-day round out his sixtieth year of life. His path to wealth and fame is marked throughout its length by graves where he has buried his failures. Many prominent periodical publications bearing the name of Munsey now rest in peace and forgetfulness. He lost a fortune in attempting to put the New York Daily News on its feet, and later he invaded the Philadelphia afternoon newspaper field with the Times, which he buried a few weeks ago. He was equally unsuccessful as a daily newspaper publisher in Boston. In Washington and Baltimore, however, he established flourishing journals which now rank among the great newspapers of America, and these compensate for the obsequies of the others. Mr. Munsey possesses the rare virtue of knowing when to let go.

The famous publisher was born in Mercer, Me., August 21, 1854, and was a country store clerk and telegraph operator in his youth. At 28 he invaded New



TAKING OF BRUSSELS

IS NOT SIGNIFICANT

Visitor Expresses Opinion on Present Aspect of War; Britain Strong Economically

"The taking of Brussels means nothing at all," said S. Drummond, a visitor from Liverpool in the city to-day. Mr. Drummond has been in Canada for some months, and so was not able to give the Times any information about travel on the Atlantic since the war began. But like most Britishers, Mr. Drummond has traveled a little on the continent of Europe, and so is familiar with most of the places which have sprung into the public eye during the progress of the present war.

"The chief city of the Belgians was never a very strongly fortified town, and was always more famed for its industries than its military strength. Hence in an invasion by a great military power like Germany, its occupation was from the first an obvious contingency. We are apt to forget that the distances in Belgium are so small that a large army could overrun the whole of the country in a very short time. Why, the distance from Brussels itself to the German border is only a matter of a day's forced marching to well-trained infantry. In Canada, where the distances are so enormous, this is a factor that we can scarcely appreciate.

"Antwerp, on the contrary, is very strongly fortified, but it is my opinion that the Germans will never make any attempt to capture that great port, much as they would like to possess such a valuable outlet into the North Sea. They are not likely to divert themselves from their main object so entirely as a siege of Antwerp would compel them to do, and Liege has taught them that Belgian cities are not so easy of capture as they supposed.

"In my opinion the main body of the invading army will be turned straight down the valley of the Meuse. That is the obvious route. The Meuse and the Sambre together offer a continuous waterway into France, and it is the latter country where the German wants to disport himself.

"But another great ally is destined, I believe, to fight on the side of the Entente and practically to settle the issue between the two great forces. He is that gaunt and terrible spectre—Famine. Germany will soon reduce to want of the necessities of life. Her merchant ships and her navy together shut in by the master-fleet of the world, all her ports virtually blockaded, how is she to feed her tremendous population? Can she feed them? I have heard it said that Germany has enough provisions within her borders to feed every soul there for a full year. This I cannot believe, and it is my firm belief that unless Germany's armies are tremendously successful, she is doomed to defeat by sheer starvation. For by sea she cannot obtain food.

"Another thing that strikes me about this war is the pregnant silence of the allied forces now massed, we may suppose, in western Belgium. What is their intention? What do they mean to do? It appears to me that there might possibly be a repetition almost of the British campaign in Iberia during the Peninsula war, when the Iron Duke threw the lines of Torres Vedras in front of the Napoleonic forces.

"From an economical point of view

Great Britain is in a better position

than any other of the other powers now engaged in the great struggle. The supply of wheat in the country, together with the crops now being harvested, in its form sufficient for four months' ordinary consumption, while large consignments, protected by the might of the British navy, are on the seven seas towards Britain. There are therefore no conceivable circumstances in which a wheat famine could arise in Great Britain.

"With regard to meat, the situation

is less satisfactory. The normal killing of home-bred stock supplies 60 per cent. of the nation's usual wants. In

a time of stress this could easily be

made to cover the whole needs. Even

without this sacrifice, however, Britain

is not necessarily dependent on outside

sources as in case of extreme emergency the balance could be provided by

slaughtering a larger proportion of the home stock.

The fruit and vegetable

crop this year is also an exceptionally

good one, and would last for several

months without the assistance of im-

portations. The staple article of vegeta-

ble food in the British Isles—the potato—has been the best crop for years,

and is absolutely without disease."

LEIPZIG IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A correspondent writes from San Francisco under date of August 17: The cruiser Leipzig crept into the Golden Gate last night with her lights out and is coaling to-day. She is only being allowed enough coal to take her to Samoa, whence she is bound, and it is highly unlikely she or any other German cruiser will trouble Vancouver or the British Columbia coast. There are

two good reasons for this assertion. These boats could not renew their coal supply in United States Puget Sound ports until three months have passed, if they went up there. Nor can they divert their attention from the German

possessions in the Pacific, for which they are now heading, in view of Japan's intentions of getting Samoa and Apia and sundry other strategical points from Germany. If these boats

were to go to northern waters they

would not find a base from which to

operate and get supplies. Nor could

they convoy prizes of war from such far off parts.

The Leipzig does not look a very for-

midable craft. In fact, judging by the

way she crept in last night she must

feel herself lost amongst the more

formidable foes she will have to en-

counter on the Pacific.

People here seem to look at her with

contempt as she lies coaling in the harbor. They say the "Dutchman was laying in a large supply of beer during the morning."

However, sympathies are divided somewhat here, there being a fair-sized German element in the population.

I do not think there is the least danger to be feared from these boats, the Leipzig and Nurnberg, this winter in British Columbia waters.

Yours truly,

H. PARRELL.

TOO MUCH.

One day a Scottish boy and an English boy who were fighting were separated by their respective mothers with difficulty, the Scottish boy, though the smaller, being far the most pugnacious.

"What garred ye fight a big laddie like that for?" said the mother, as she wiped the blood from his nose.

"And I'll fight him again," said the boy, "if he says Scotsmen wear kilts because their feet are too big to get into their trousers."—TIT-BITS.

We
Give
Copper
Change

Gordons Limited

739 Yates Street

Phone 1,391

A Visit to Our Store To-Morrow
Will Interest You and You Will
Profit By It

"Gordon's Special" Corsets

Our new Fall models have just arrived. Many people have been waiting for these, as they fully realize their excellent value. This shipment is even better than any before. The quality of coutil is finer and the workmanship is the best. Each one is trimmed with nice silk embroidery. You should give this line a trial; you will be more than pleased. Gordon's price only \$1.50.

Very Special Offering of Dainty Waists

Materials are fine mull and organdie, and they are made in the very latest styles, mostly with Peter Pan collars. Trimmings include fine laces and insertions; some are finely embroidered, others are finished with dainty, fine tucks. Half and full-length sleeves. Come early and make your choice as the demand will be great.

Values \$4.50 to \$5.75 to
Sell for \$2.50

Just Received, a Fine New Lot of Neckwear and Frilling

Fresh and crisp from their boxes, these novelties are now on display in the Neckwear Department on the main floor. Included are some beautiful frillings, dainty collars, dainty collars of fine muslin and organdie in the very latest roll styles, and a large assortment of fancy starched collars of linen and rayon, many of them being prettily embroidered.

Final Clearance Sale of Novelty Suits

This big reduction has taken place in order to effect a quick clearance. Our new Fall goods are daily arriving and they require the room taken up by these suits. There is a large assortment of styles, material and colors in a good range of sizes. You should certainly come and look these over. The value will surprise you.

Regular Values to \$35.00 \$10.00
To Sell Saturday for

Unusual Values in New Fall Coats

An excellent moderately priced coat, is made of blanket coating in either grey or brown mixture. It is made with broad collar, and cuffs of same material; trimmed with heavy buttons. The body is made with full skirt effect. Price, only \$11.50. This coat is made after the newest types for Fall. It is very full and is made with a military collar and double cuffs. The material is a heavy blanket cloth of grey mixture. Price is only \$13.75. This coat is certainly one of our finest values.

This coat is made of blue green twill serge. It is made of a burnt orange and brown check blanket cloth. The full skirt effect is very noticeable. Sleeves are Raglan style with turn-back cuffs. Trimmings include velvet collar and novelty buttons. This is a very pretty and smart looking coat. Price \$15.00.

Three Splendid Values in
New Fall Suits

A suit of exception value, is made in a severely tailored manner. Material is navy serge, with lining of blue satin. It is made with a basque coat, fastening in front with nine oval buttons. The skirt is made with a long full tuft over a narrow skirt. Price is only \$25.00.

This beautiful suit is made of wool rep, of splendid quality, in a taupe color. The coat is made in Russian style, with long tunic effect, thus obviating the necessity of the tunic skirt. Trimmings include a deep collar of velvet, and novelty buttons. Skirt is quite plain and narrow. Price only \$45.00.

A smart Fall suit of blue green twill serge. The coat is short basque in front, cut away to a full skirt effect at the back. The skirt is made in double tunic style. Exceptional value at price \$37.50.

See Our Display of Fall Coats, There are Many Astonishing Values

When You Think of Advertising

Communicate With

SELLS, LIMITED

Without cost or obligation, we will advise you regarding the opportunities of successfully advertising your products. No charge for plans, copy, sketches and estimates. Consult us upon all matters relating to the development of your business.

Prompt Service.

Assured Results.

302 Shaughnessy Building

Montreal

SUNBURN,
BLISTERS,
SORE FEET.

Everybody now admits
Zam-Buk best for these,
sad comfort.
Druggists and Shavers everywhere

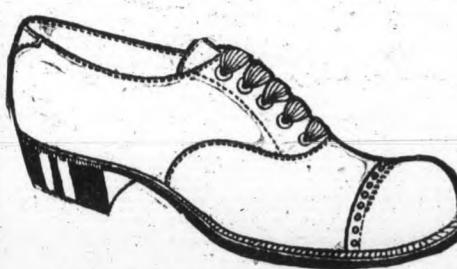
Zam-Buk

Wise Precaution

will prevent the little illness of today from becoming the big sickness of tomorrow and after. For troubles of the digestive organs you can rely on

BEECHAM'S
PILLS

Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents



Watch Watson's Windows



Watson's three big windows really are worth watching—at any time—but to-morrow they will be specially worthy of your attention. We know it would be hard to find anywhere such a remarkable collection of real shoe bargains, the sort of bargains that will make you feel that you simply must buy, if you are ever going to need shoes again. Look at these prices and then remember that there are scores of such bargains, for every occasion, in every style, for every foot, of every size. A visit to Watson's certainly will **SAVE YOU SHOE MONEY.**

MEN'S \$6.00 OXFORDS FOR \$2.00

That's a fact. High-grade Button or Lace Low Shoes. ON SALE UP TO NOON ONLY for \$2.00

MEN'S \$5.00 BOOTS \$2.95

Here's another startling offer. Leather lined Lace Boots with calf uppers. All sizes. To go to the first comers on Saturday for \$2.95

CLASSIC FOOTWEAR

We have just received a new shipment of these justly famed Boots, Shoes and Slippers, which you ought to make a point of seeing.

FOR THE KIDDIES

A big assortment of Kiddies' Shoes in many styles. Sizes up to 7½. Your choice for 75c

685 YATES STREET

\$1.95

Ready for School Opening STRONG BOOTS FOR STRONG BOYS

A big selection of good school Boots, in box calf and English grain. Sizes from 11 to 5. Regular \$3.00 value, for only

LADIES' \$5.00 BOOTS FOR \$1.50

American make White Buck Button Oxfords and white poplin Pumps. Regular \$5.00 values, to clear at \$1.50

LADIES' TAN OXFORDS HALF-PRICE

About 100 pairs of the nastiest Five-Button Oxfords, and tan calf Pumps. Regular \$5.00 values, to clear at \$2.50

LADIES' \$6.00 BOOTS AT \$3.45

Made in New York, Patent Colt, Gun-Metal Calf and Vici Kid, lace or button. Regular values \$6.00, to go for \$3.45

WOMEN'S ONE STRAP SLIPPERS

About forty pairs, rubber heels, sizes 2 and 3. Regular \$1.50. ON SALE UP TO 12, NOON, ON SATURDAY, AT 25c

Next to King Edward Hotel

Sir Edward Grey's Warning to Germany Before the War

Speech in Which He Declared Great Britain Would Not Permit Coast of France To Be Ravaged by Hostile Ships

Appended is a report of Sir Edward Grey's great speech in the House of Commons the day before Britain declared war on Germany:

"Last week I stated we were working for peace, not only for this country, but to preserve the peace of Europe. To-day events move so rapidly it is exceedingly difficult to state with technical accuracy the actual state of affairs. It is clear the peace of Europe cannot be preserved. Russia and Germany have declared war on each other.

"First of all let me say very shortly we have persistently worked with a single mind, with all the earnestness in our power, to preserve peace. (Cheers.) The house may be satisfied on that point. We have always done it, and in these last years, as far as his majesty's government are concerned, we should have no difficulty in proving it. Through the Balkan crisis we worked for peace. The co-operation of the great powers of Europe was successful then.

"In the present crisis, unfortunately, it has not been possible to secure the peace of Europe because there has been little time, and there has been a disposition, at any rate in some quarters, on which I will not dwell, to force things rapidly to an issue, at any rate, to the great risk of peace. The result we now know. The policy of peace as far as the great powers generally are concerned has failed.

"I do not want to dwell upon it and say where the blame seems to us to lie—which powers were most in favor of peace and which were most disposed to endanger peace—because I would like the house to approach the crisis from the point of view of British interests, British honor—(cheers)—and British obligations—(renewed cheers)—from all passion—(cheers)—as to why peace has not been preserved.

British Obligations.

"There have been in Europe two diplomatic groups—the triple alliance and what came to be called the triple entente—for some years past. The triple entente was not an alliance; it was a diplomatic group. The house will remember that in 1904 there was a crisis (also a Balkan crisis) originating in the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Russian minister, M. Isvolsky, happened to come to London; his visit had been planned before the crisis broke out—and I told him definitely then that, this being a Balkan affair, I did not consider that public opinion in this country would justify us in promising anything more than diplomatic support. More was never asked from us, more was never given, and more was never promised.

"In this present crisis, up till yesterday, with which I will come to detail, we had also given no promise of anything more than diplomatic support. (Hear, hear.) I must make this question of obligation clear to the house. I must go back first to the Morocco crisis of 1906. That was the time of the Algeciras conference. It came at a time very difficult to his majesty's government. A general election was in progress. Ministers were scattered over the country. I was spending three days a week in my constituency, and three days at the foreign office. I was asked the question whether, if that crisis developed into a war between France and Germany, we would give armed support.

"I said then that I could promise nothing to any foreign power unless it was subsequently to receive the whole-hearted support of public opinion here when the occasion arose. (Ministerial cheers.) I said that, in my opinion, if a war was forced upon France then on the question of Morocco—a question which had just been the subject of

time whether or not to assist the other by armed force. We have agreed that consultation between the experts is not and ought not to be regarded as an engagement that commits either government to action in a contingency that has not yet arisen and may never arise.

"The disposition, for instance, of the French and British fleets respectively at the present moment is not based upon an engagement to co-operate in war. You have, however, pointed out that if either government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third power it might become essential to know whether it could in that event depend upon the armed assistance of the other. I agree that if either government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third power, or something that threatened the general peace, it should immediately discuss with the other whether both governments should act together to prevent aggression and to preserve peace, and if so what measures they would be prepared to take in common. That is the starting point for the government with regard to the present crisis.

"I think that makes it perfectly clear that what the prime minister and I have said to the House of Commons was perfectly justified, and that as regards our freedom to decide in a crisis what our line should be—whether we should intervene or whether we should abstain—the government remained perfectly free and a fortiori the House of Commons remained perfectly free. (Ministerial cheers.)

Changed Situation.

"That I say to clear the ground from the point of view of obligation, and I think it was due to prove our good faith to the House of Commons that I should give that full information to the house now and say what I think is obvious from the letter just read that we do not construe anything which has previously taken place in our diplomatic relations with other powers on this matter as restricting the freedom of the government to decide what attitude they should take now, or restricting the freedom of the House of Commons to decide what their attitude will be. (Hear, hear.)

"I will go further and say this: The situation in the present crisis is not precisely the same as it was in the Morocco question. In the Morocco question it was primarily a dispute which concerned France—a dispute, it seemed to us, fastened upon France out of an agreement existing between us and France and published to the whole world, under which we engaged to give France diplomatic support. No doubt we were pledged to nothing but diplomatic support, but we were at any rate pledged by definite published agreement to side with France diplomatically on that question.

Origin of Present Crisis.

"The present crisis has originated differently. It has not originated with regard to Morocco. It has not originated as regards anything about which we had special agreement with France; it has not originated with anything which primarily concerned France. It originated in a dispute between Austria and Servia.

"I can say this with the most absolute confidence—no government and no country has less desire to be involved in war or with the dispute between Austria and Servia than the government and country of France. (Loud cheers.) They are involved in it because of their obligation of honor—(renewed cheers)—under a definite alliance with Russia. It is only fair to say to the house this: that obligation of honor cannot apply in the same way to us—(some cheers)—we are not parties to the Franco-Russian alliance. We do not even know the terms of that alliance.

Text of Understanding.

"My Dear Ambassador—From time to time in recent years the French and British naval and military experts have consulted together. It has always been understood that such consultation does not restrict the freedom of either government to decide at any future

What France is Facing.

"So far, I have faithfully and completely cleared the ground with regard to the question of obligations. I now come to what we think the situation requires. We have had for many years

a long-standing friendship with France. (Cheers, and Mr. Wedgwood, L. New castle-under-Lyme.) And with Germany—

I remember well, when the Italian government made their agreement with France, the warm and cordial feeling resulting from the fact that these two nations, who had had perpetual differences in the past, had cleared those differences away and become friends.

"I remember saying at that time that it seemed to me that some divine influence had been at work to produce the cordial atmosphere which had made that result possible; but how far that friendship entails obligation—and it has been a friendship between the two nations ratified by the nations—let every man look into his own heart and his own feelings and construe the extent of the obligation to himself. (Cheers.)

"In that emergency, and under those circumstances, yesterday afternoon I gave to the French ambassador the following statement:

"I am authorized to give an assurance that if the German fleet comes into the channel or through the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against the French coast or shipping, the British fleet will give all the protection in its power. (Loud cheers.)

"This assurance is, of course, subject to the policy of his majesty's government receiving the support of parliament, and must not be taken as binding upon his majesty's government to take any action until the above contingency of action by the German fleet takes place.

"The French fleet is now in the Mediterranean. The northern and western coasts of France are absolutely undefended. With the French fleet concentrated in the Mediterranean, the situation is very different from what it used to be, because the friendship which grew up between the two countries gave them a sense of security that there was nothing to be feared from us.

"My own feeling is this, that if a foreign fleet engaged in a war which France had not sought, and in which she had not been the aggressor, came down the English channel and bombarded and battered the undefended coasts of France we could not stand aside. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

"Many opposition members waved handkerchiefs and order papers, as did also Mr. Robert Harcourt (on the ministerial side)—the thing going on practically within sight of our eyes, with our arms folded, looking on dispassionately, doing nothing; and I believe that would be the feeling of this country. (Loud cheers.)

"British Interests.

"But I want to look at the thing also without sentiment from the point of view of British interests, and it is on that I am going to base and justify what I am presently going to say to the house. If we say nothing at this moment, what is France to do with her fleet in the Mediterranean sea? She leaves it there with no statement from us of what we will do. She sees her northern and western coasts absolutely undefended, at the mercy of the German fleet, coming down the channel to us as it pleases in a war which is a war of life and death to her. We say nothing, it may be, and the French fleet is withdrawn from the Mediterranean.

"We are in the presence of a European conflagration. Can anybody set limits to the consequences which may arise out of it? Just assume that to-day we stand aside in an attitude of neutrality, saying 'No, we cannot engage to help either party in this conflict.' Let us suppose the French fleet is withdrawn from the Mediterranean, and let us assume that the consequences, which are already tremendous even to countries which are at peace, in fact, equal to the consequences unforeseen which make it necessary at a sudden moment that we defend vital British interests we should go to war, and let us assume, what is quite possible, that Italy, which is now neutral—because I understand she considers this was an aggressive war—(cheers)—and that the triple alliance being a defensive alliance, her obligations do not arise—that Italy, legitimately consulting her own interests, may depart from her attitude of neutrality at a time when we are forced to fight ourselves.

Obligation to Belgium.

"The governing factor in our position with regard to Belgium, Sir Edward Grey went on, was a treaty of 1839. In 1870, when there was war between France and Germany, the question of the neutrality of Belgium arose, and Prince Bismarck gave in writing a declaration, which he said was superfluous in the presence of the treaty, that the German confederation and allies would respect the neutrality of Belgium, it being always understood that neutrality would be respected by other belligerent powers. That was valuable as a recognition of the sacredness of these treaty rights. Honor and interest were as strong to-day as in 1870, and we could not now take a more narrow or less serious view of the importance of our obligations than was taken by Mr. Gladstone in 1870.

"I will read to the House," Sir Edward proceeded, "what took place last week on this subject. When mobilization was beginning I knew that this question must be a most important element in our policy and a most important subject for the House of Commons. I telephoned at the same time to Berlin to say that it was essential for us to know whether the French and German governments respectively were prepared to undertake an engagement to respect the neutrality of Belgium. The French government replied:

"The French government are resolved to respect the neutrality of Belgium, and it would only be in the event

of some other power violating that neutrality that France might find herself under the necessity, in order to assure the defence of her security, to act otherwise. This assurance has been given several times. The president of the republic spoke of it to the king of the Belgians, and the French minister at Brussels spontaneously renewed the assurance to the Belgian minister of foreign affairs to-day. (Cheers.)

"For us with a powerful fleet, which

"From the German government the reply was:

"The secretary for foreign affairs could not possibly give an answer before consulting the emperor and the chancellor."

Sir E. Goschen said he hoped the answer would not be too long delayed. The German minister for foreign affairs then gave Mr. E. Goschen to understand that he rather doubted whether they could answer at all, as any reply they might give could not fail, in the event of war, to have the undesirable effect of disclosing part of their plan of campaign. (Opposition laughter.)

"I telephoned at the same time to Brussels to the Belgian government and got the following reply from our ambassador:

"The minister for foreign affairs thanked me for the communication and I replied that Belgium would to the utmost of her power maintain neutrality. He begged me to add that the Belgian government believed they were in a position to defend the neutrality of their country in case of violation." (Cheers.)

Appeal to the King.

Sir Edward went on to say that he was asked last week whether if a guarantee were given to him that after the war Belgian integrity would be preserved that he would content him. He replied that he could not bargain away whatever interests or obligations we had in Belgium by keeping outside this war—that would be done by immediately issuing a proclamation of unconditional neutrality. They could not do that. (Loud cheers.)

"The one bright spot in this terrible situation was Ireland. (Loud cheers.) He wished it to be clearly understood abroad that the general feeling throughout was such that the government did not need to take it into account. (Renewed cheers.)

"Our commitments to France prevented us from doing that, and the consideration of Belgium also prevented it. If we were to stand aside he believed we should sacrifice our respect, our good name, our reputation throughout the world, so that we should not escape the most serious economic consequences. We were prepared for the consequence of having to use all the strength we had at any moment, the government knew not how soon, to defend ourselves and take our part. (Renewed cheers.)

"Remembering the numerous proofs of your majesty's friendship and that of your predecessor, and the friendly attitude of England in 1870, and the proofs of friendship you have just given us, I make a supreme appeal to the diplomatic intervention of your majesty's government to safeguard the integrity of Belgium."

"(Cheers.) Diplomatic intervention took place last week. What could it do now? We had a vital interest in the independence and integrity of Belgium. The small states in that region of Europe only desired to be let alone. If in the war the neutrality of one of them was violated and no action was taken to restore it, at the end of the war, whatever their integrity might be, their independence would be gone. (Hear, hear.) If it were the case that Belgium had been asked to compromise or violate her neutrality, whatever might have been offered to her in return, her independence was gone if she submitted. If Belgium's independence went, the independence of Holland would follow.

"Now," Sir Edward proceeded, "I ask the house from the point of view of British interests to consider what may be at stake. (Cheers.) If France is beaten in a struggle of life and death, beaten to her knees, loses her position as a great power, and becomes subordinate to the will and to the power of one greater than herself—consequences which I don't anticipate—(cheers)—because I am sure that France has the power to defend herself with all the energy, ability, and patriotism which she has shown so often—(cheers)—well, if that were to happen, and Belgium fell under the same dominating influence, Holland and Denmark would follow.

"It will be said, I suppose, that we might stand aside, husband our strength, and whatever happens in the course of this war, at the end of it intend to face with a situation the consequences of which have yet to be unfolded. We believe we shall have the support of the house at large in proceeding to whatever measures—(cheers)—that may be forced upon us by others, and I believe we shall have the support of the country too.

"I have put vital facts before the house, and if, as seems only too probable, we are forced, and rapidly forced, to take our stand upon these issues, then I believe that the country realizes what is at stake, what the real issues are, the magnitude of the impending danger in the west of Europe which I have endeavored to describe to the house, and I believe we shall be supported throughout, not only by the determination, the resolution, the courage, and the endurance of the whole country." (Loud cheers.)

"The farmer was walking comfortably and happily along the lane leading to his own homestead when suddenly out sprang a strange dog. He yelled for assistance, and his cry was heard by his wife. But, alas! when she came up to him the dog had already fastened his teeth in her loved one's calf. Quickly she picked up a stone, and was just about to hurl it, when the husband realized the new and terrible danger he was now exposed to, but with presence of mind he called to her: 'Mary, Mary! Don't throw the stone at the dog; throw it at me!'

CRIME IS KAISER'S SAYS GERMAN ORGAN

New York Evening Post, Traditional Supporter of Germany, Explains Attitude

From a number of German sympathizers among our readers have come criticisms or appeals, says an editorial in a recent issue of the New York Journal. Cannot the Evening Post, which has invariably urged fair play for Germany as against the attempts, for instance, to stir up strife between her and Britain, come to her defense without reservation now? The Evening Post of Carl Schurz and Henry Villard, it is asserted, is in duty bound to stand by the Germans. One of our German contemporaries even goes so far as to call upon its readers to burn every copy of this newspaper they happen to run across. We are assured that this is a holy war into which Germany has been forced against her will; that she is the only bulwark between the rising tide of Slavism and the endangered civilization of western Europe, and, therefore, enlightened sentiment the world over should side with her as against the aggressions of the powers, like Britain and France, whose real motives are jealousy and envy of the wonderful commercial growth of the kaiser's empire.

To this we reply that the Evening Post's loyalty to the Germany of which it has so often expressed admiration has never for a moment wavered, but that this has not been the Germany of the kaiser. We never have believed, and cannot now, that in this day and generation a noble people should be in the hands of king or emperor, enlightened though he may be, or however ardent a guardian of peace during a long period of years.

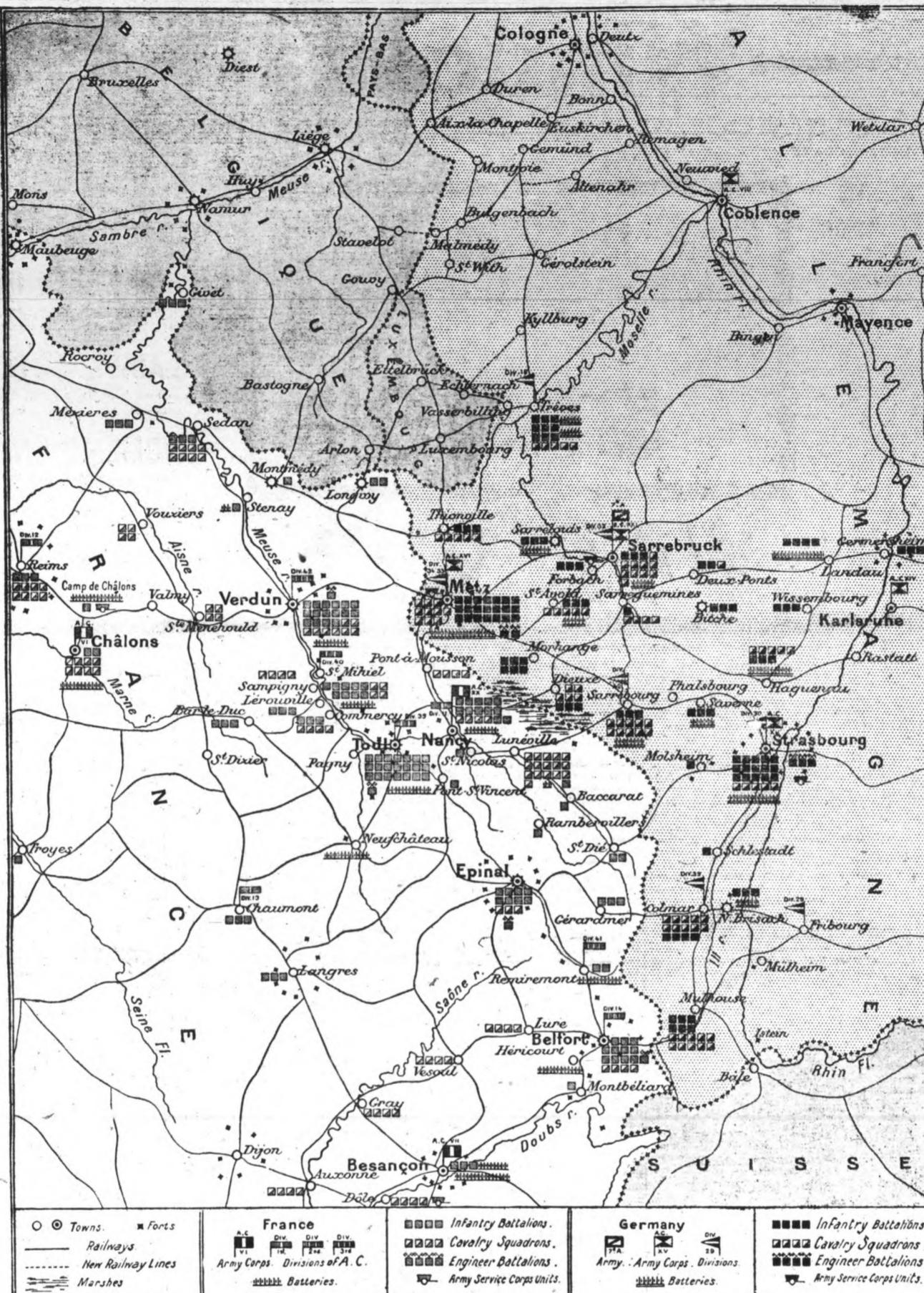
Never have we upheld the Germany of the mailed fist, of the autocracy of militarism; against its claims, its excesses, its encroachments upon civil rights, its assertion that it constitutes a sacrosanct caste superior to any other, we have protested in season and out of season. We have long seen in this swash-buckling, overbearing attitude of the militarists, and particularly in the activities of such a body as the German Navy league—we are cursed with one of our own—a grave menace to the peace of Europe; and it has now brought the very worst to pass that the human imagination can conceive. We have never taken the slightest stock in a kaiser who vows that he rules by divine right and not by popular consent; and we cannot now uphold a form of government which denies to masses of its population the right to offer vote to every man.

It is another Germany which we have been proud to recognize and acclaim—the Germany of high aspirations and noble ideals, the Germany of intellectual freedom, the Germany to whose spiritual leadership every nation in the world over is deeply in debt. Its flag has meant to us the flag of scientific knowledge planted furthest north in more fields of mental and governmental activity than is perhaps any other. It is the country of Fliecht, Kant and Hegel, of Schiller and Goethe, of Körner and his fellow-champions of German liberty in the wars of freedom just a century ago; of Carl Schurz and Siegel and Kinkel and their revolutionary comrades of 1848; of Schubert, Schumann and Wagner; of Lessing, of Mommsen, of Helmholtz and Siemens and all the rest of the intellectual heroes who have been and are the real glories of the Germany for which we have entertained such profound respect. We have realized, too, the splendid qualities which have made of Germany a foremost trading nation and have watched with amazement, like all the world, her rapid commercial conquest of the seas and the four quarters of the globe. Yet, after all, it is to the Germany that has done more for our own university life and our intellectual and artistic development than any other nation that hosts of Americans have been so profoundly affected.

Against this Germany the war into which it has been so recklessly plunged is nothing short of a crime. Whether victory or national disaster come out of it all, the intellectual and spiritual growth of the nation is checked for no one knows how long. The fine flower of its youth is to be immolated by a ruler whose signature to a single order signed their death-warrants—without even asking the consent of the people's parliament or taking time for angry passions to let loose, as every pain and torture known to man is inflicted on men and women and children alike; out of this war can come only another heritage of hatred and bitterness, of sorrow and suffering. The mighty commercial edifice erected by German enterprise and toil is already crashing to the ground. Ruin already claims tens of thousands. Germany's merchant fleet is being swept off the ocean. Her internal development is at an end; her schools and universities are idle; the whole nation is being brutalized and, through the hot haste of the kaiser, Russia and France and Belgium as well. From now on its whole thought must be to shoot and kill people with whom ten days ago the country was at complete peace. It is to be years to come the most hated nation in Europe.

Is it any wonder that true friends of Germany cry out against all this from the depths of their affection for it? That they protest against the sophisms of a Munsterberg and of all those who would suddenly see in this horrible slaughter of the true Germany a new crusade against the heathen? For ourselves we can only say that to us the one consolation in it all is that, if humanity is not to retrograde unspeakably, absolutism must pay for this denial of Christianity. In place of the kingdoms there must arise the republics of Europe; out of the ashes must come a new Germany, in which pure democracy shall rule, in which no one man and no group of professional man-killers

Map Showing Franco-German Frontier



The above map shows the boundary between Germany and France, stretching from Switzerland.

It also shows graphically the location of the French and German detachments of troops in time of peace. As the diagram shows, this stretch of territory, even in times of peace, was an armed camp.

The country shown in this map was the theatre of the early stages of the Franco-German war of 1870, which opened just 44 years ago yesterday. Upon the map will be found Sarrebrück, Strasburg, Metz, Sedan, Châlons—all places which loomed large in the war news 44 years ago.

The map shows the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the little principality lying between the southeastern part of Belgium and Germany. The neutrality of this little state has been guaranteed for the last 47 years by the great powers, Prussia included; but Germany flouted these treaty obligations on Saturday, when a German army 100,000 strong, marched into the Grand Duchy.

Cablegrams report that a German army crossed the frontier at Cerey (marked on the map by an x) and proceeded towards Nancy, engaging French troops in the neighborhood and suffering a check.

That portion of Germany lying between the frontier and the Rhine comprises Alsace-Lorraine, the "lost provinces" mourned by France. Germany also is now in force close to Brussels and Antwerp.

shall have the power to plunge the whole world into mourning. If this be treason to Germany, our readers must make the most of it. To our minds, it is of profound significance that so many Americans are saying to-day: "We wish that the kaiser might be beaten and the German people win."

CARLYLE ON WAR

(From "Sartor Resartus.")

Horrible enough! a whole Marchfeld strewed with shell splinters, cannon shot, ruined tumbrils and dead men and horses stragglers still remaining not so much as buried. And those red mold heaps; aye, there lie the shells of men, out of which all the life and virtue has been blown; and now they are swept together and crammed down out of sight, like blown egg shells! D

nature, when she bade the Danube bring down his mold-cargoes from the Corinthian and Carpathian heights, and spread them out here into the softest, richest level, intend thee, O Marchfeld, for a corn-bearing nursery, wherein thy children might be nursed; or for a cock pit, wherein they might the more commodiously be throttled and tattered? Were thy three broad highways, meeting here from the ends of Europe, made for ammunition wagons, then? Were thy Wagons and Stilifires but so many ready built casemates, wherein the house of Hapsburg might batter with artillery, and with artillery be battered?

König Ottokar, amid yonder hillocks, dies under Rodolf's truncheon; here Kaiser Franz falls aswoon under Napoleon's; within which five centuries, to omit others, how has thy breast, fair平原, been defaced and defiled? The greensward is torn up and trampled down; man's fond care of it, his fruit trees, hedge rows and pleasant dwellings blown away with gun powder; and the kind seed field lies a desolate, hideous place of skulls. Nevertheless, na-

ture is at work; neither shall these powder devils with their utmost devilry gainsay her; but all that gore and carnage will be shrouded in, absorbed into manure; and next year the Marchfeld will be green—nay, greener.

Thrifty, unwarred nature, ever out of profit of thy own—how dost thou, from the very carcass of the killer, bring life for the living!

What, speaking in quite unofficial language, is the net purport and upshot of war? To my own knowledge,

for example, there dwell and toll in the British village of Dunbridge, usually some five hundred souls. From these, by certain "natural enemies" of the French, there are successively selected, during the French war, say thirty able-bodied men; Dunbridge, at her own expense, has suckled and nursed them; she has, without difficulty and sorrow, fed them up to manhood, and even trained them to crafts, so that one can weave, another hammer, and the weak-

est can stand under thirty stone avor-dupois.

Nevertheless, amid much weeping and swearing, they are selected, all dressed in red, and shipped away, at the public charges, some two thousand miles, or say only to the south of Spain; and fed there till wanted. And now to that same spot, in the south of Spain, are thirty similar French artisans, from a French Dunbridge, in like manner wending; till at length, after infinite effort, the two parties come into actual juxtaposition; and thirty stands fronting thirty, each with a gun in his hand.

Straightway the word "fire" is given; and they blow the souls out of one another; and in place of sixty brisk, useful craftsmen the world has sixty dead carcasses, which it must bury, and anew shed tears for. Had these met any quarrel? Busy as the devil is, not the smallest! They lived far enough apart; were the entirest strangers; nay, in so wide a universe, there was even, unconsciously, by commerce, some mutual helpfulness be-

tween them. How then? Simpleton! their governors had fallen out; and instead of shooting one another, had the cunning to make these poor blockheads shoot. Alas, so it is in Deutschland, and hitherto in all other lands; still, as of old, "what devilry soever kings do, the Greeks must pay the piper!"

In that fiction of the English Smollett, it is true, the final cessation of war is perhaps prophetically shadowed forth; where the two natural enemies, in person, take each a tobacco pipe, filled with brimstone, light the same, and smoke in one another's faces; till the weaker gives in; but from such predicted peace era what blood-filled trenches and contentious centuries may still divide us!

He was one of those unfortunate people who did not believe in leaders. He did not recognize them and did not see any use for them at all.—Mr. James Larkin

SAYS CANADA WANTS AN ARMY OF WOMEN

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle Favors
Establishment of Empire
Matrimonial Agency

Sir Arthur and Lady Conan Doyle arrived in London yesterday after a two months' holiday in America and Canada, says the London Chronicle.

"That is to say, we meant it to be a holiday," observed Sir Arthur to a Daily Chronicle representative, "but a holiday implies rest, and there was little of that for us. The hospitality showered upon us and the insistent demands of interviewers, though highly flattering, left us very scanty leisure. Still, it was a delightful and valuable experience. We traveled through the whole of Canada, and spent a week in New York.

"It is 20 years since I was there, and so I am able to make comparison. I found New York enormously improved in police, in paving and means of communication. What particularly pleased me is the excellent Anglo-American feeling that prevails. When I was there last the race for the America cup in which Lord Dunraven's boat was disqualified for fouling had just taken place and there was much ill blood. It quite spoilt the pleasure of my visit.

"Now all is changed. Americans don't seem to be able to do too much for you. One is received everywhere with a kindness that is transparently genuine and whole-hearted. We may have little rows occasionally, no doubt, over political matters, but that does not indicate any relapse into the old bad relations that used to exist.

"Canada, of course, particularly interested me," said Sir Arthur, "and I brought away with me some firmly fixed opinions.

"As to her political destiny, now. Well, there are three possibilities. One—annexation to the United States—that is absolutely out of the question, in my opinion. There is no single instance in the history of the world where two nations—standing apart like well-rooted oaks—have ever become united.

"So we may dismiss that. Then there is the possibility of Canada becoming independent. I have the strongest view that this is equally impossible. Consider—at present Canada gets 73 per cent. of her investments from Great Britain, 14 per cent. from America and 13 per cent. within her own borders. Besides that, we are still her chief source of supply in emigration. We give her a free insurance policy in our navy and the diplomatic service of the empire is at her disposal.

"Canada is bound in honor in the near future to make the Mother Country some return for these privileges, but from a merely material point of view she cannot break away from us for at least two or three generations.

"And apart from material considerations, which I do not wish to rate too highly," said Sir Arthur, "I am convinced that there is a very real and widespread element of loyalty and imperialism in the people of Canada. They retain the traditions of their ancestors of 1782, who gave up everything and came across the border to make their homes in Ontario. Those traditions are in their blood and cannot easily be eradicated.

Independent Existence

"Perhaps, by the end of the present century, when Great Britain will find her daughter bigger than herself, the question of an independent existence will come up in a strong form and will have to be settled one way or the other; but until then, at any rate, Canada is not likely to throw off her allegiance.

"The disturbing element in our relations just now is the Hindoo question. I consider that a very serious matter—a most difficult and, indeed, dangerous one. If ever the empire is wrecked it will be on some such rock as this. Canada had no choice but to back up British Columbia in keeping out the Indians. I myself have an enormous sympathy with the Sikhs, who are among the finest races in the empire.

"That they should have been repelled from any place within the borders of the empire is a very lamentable thing. Yet I do not see how Canada could have decided otherwise, and for the imperial government to have interfered would have been disastrous.

"As for the immediate future of Canada," Sir Arthur observed, "nothing could be brighter. There is going to be an absolutely bumper harvest, because, apart from the favorable outlook for crops, a million more acres are under cultivation this year than last. A good harvest means everything to Canada.

"I am convinced that the country is financially sound. Everywhere one goes one finds undeveloped resources needing capital, and one cannot help regretting that so much British money is diverted to South America and other places when it might be profitably employed within the empire.

"Emigration," Sir Arthur declared, "is practically stagnant. What Canada needs now are farmers, farm hands and women—especially women. She wants 100,000 women. It needs organization—it cannot be done without—but by co-operation between existing committees in Canada and at home an enormous matrimonial agency might be established, which would be of enormous benefit to us and to Canada. We have a superfluity of women, Canada is crying for them."

"The native population is not increasing because many of the men cannot get married. They toil on their farms alone, and having neither wife nor child to care for, the moment things go against them they get disheartened.

"If we send Canada our unwanted women, I think we might perhaps keep the farm hands for ourselves."

Cheap Acreage Happy Valley

7½ acres good land; very little rock, and on main road near station, post office, store, church, etc.

Price
\$2,100

Note—Owner will take deed for lot in part payment. Terms to suit.

Currie & Power
1314 Douglas St. Phone 1466
Insurance and Loans.
Agreements of Sale Purchased.

Do. Nothing About

Life Insurance

Without Consulting
**HEISTERMAN
FORMAN & CO.**
General Agents
**THE
CANADA LIFE**
A Home Company

**B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT
AGENCY, LIMITED**

222 Government St. Phone 125

Representatives of the PHOENIX FIRE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., of London, England, for the south end of Vancouver Island.

ALL THIS FOR \$1,575

Two Lots, each 50 x 133, on Orillia St. Lots 13 and 14, Block 49, at Tofield, 50 x 140 each.

1/3 Acres, being parts of Section 7, range 7, Saanich District, which is all good land.

All the above for \$1,575

Scene Near the House of Commons in London



THE SCENE IN THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS A GATHERING NEAR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS DURING THE WAR DEBATE

WHAT THE FIRST FIGHTING MEANS

To understand the fighting which marks the beginning of the great Franco-German conflict it is necessary to grasp clearly just one simple geographical fact.

From the Rhine, which is the base of German operations, three routes lead west and south into France. The first starts at Cologne, crosses the Belgian frontier just beyond Aix-la-Chapelle, reaches the Meuse at Liege and ascends the Meuse to enter France between Maubeuge and Givet by natural gap in the divide between the headwaters of the Oise and the Sambre. This is the route followed by the main railroad between Paris and Berlin. It was employed by the allies in the second campaign in the French revolution. The invaders were defeated by the French army celebrated in song and story as the army of the "Sambre et Meuse" at the decisive battle of Fleurus.

The second natural avenue to France starts at Coblenz and ascends the valley of the Moselle until it arrives at Luxembourg. It then crosses into France by Longwy and the gap of Stenay. This route was followed by the Duke of Brunswick in the first invasion of France at the time of the revolution and by Blücher in 1814. The first attempt penetrated through Longwy, passed Verdun, which surrendered, and was checked at the famous "Cannoneade of Valmy."

Pierces Saverne Gap.

The third approach follows the Rhine valley from Mayence to Strassburg and then turns west through the famous Saverne gap to cross the frontier of France near Lunéville and Nancy and directly in the centre of the open space left by the French between

Epinal and Toul. This was the route used by all invaders prior to the time when France seized Alsace in the seventeenth century, and it was to close this gap that Louis XIV, and Richelieu struggled to acquire the Rhine frontier.

It will be seen, then, that, conforming to the geographical conditions, the Germans are directing at France three great armies, the army of the Meuse, based on Cologne; the army of the Moselle, based on Coblenz, and the army of the Rhine, based on Mayence and on Strassburg. The first would naturally become visible when it touched Belgian territory; the second, when Luxembourg was invaded; the third would remain masked behind the fortifications of Metz and Strassburg.

The first two would arrive in France

behind the Belfort-Verdun barrier of forts and presumably compel the French army on this line to fall back—

opening the way for the army of the Rhine and permitting the concentration of all three German armies well within French territory and north of Paris.

The German objective.

Now it remains to consider what has

happened. A German advance guard

walked into Luxembourg and occupied the principality. Since German mobilization had only just been ordered, this

was plainly only a flying expedition made up of garrisons of frontier posts.

Having occupied Luxembourg, they began to skirmish in front of Longwy, and this fighting has continued growing stiffer as the mass of the army of the Moselle came up.

Showed Approaching Storm.

In the same fashion they also began skirmishing on the order facing Strassburg. Croy was seized, raiding parties crossed the boundary and a dirigible dropped bombs in Lunéville, the first considerable town on the line of the approach of the army of the Rhine. Unmistakably and even before war was declared the first firing showed exactly when the storm was coming in these two quarters.

It remains to consider the army of the Meuse, which had assigned to it the most difficult preliminary role. Between Cologne, its base, and the frontier is a distance of twenty-five miles.

Plainly the advance guard, probably the

army corps regularly quartered at Cologne, reached this point on Sunday, August 2, for on Monday came the first statement of the violation of Belgian territory, preceded by a demand to be permitted to cross made by the Kaiser upon the Belgian government.

If the army of the Meuse has been arrested, it must also necessarily delay the advance of the army of the Moselle from Luxembourg, which would otherwise leave its right flank and rear open to French attack. Since the forts of the French frontier are unbroken the army of the Rhine must also wait.

The reports are too inconclusive to

warrant any real forecast. But so far as they show anything they indicate that unexpected Belgian resistance has brought the whole German "attaque brusque" to a momentary halt.

Remembering that with the Russian troops gathering toward the east the German necessity is quick and decisive success in the west, it is then plain to see how damaging the Belgian stand may prove if it continues long.

The moral effect of such an impressive check at the outset of a campaign must also be reckoned with.—New York Sun.

Three possibilities had to be considered by the German commander of the army of the Meuse. The Belgians might make no resistance. They might content themselves with a formal and insignificant resistance. Or they might attempt to make a real resistance fail utterly because their mobilization was incomplete. In any case his necessity was to push on at top speed and

endeavor to lay hands upon Liege, a strongly fortified town, before it was prepared, and at the same time endeavor to isolate it by an enveloping movement, which necessitated crossing the Meuse at Vise.

Plainly from these dispatches the brusque offensive was attempted. So far as man can now judge, it failed. Could the Germans lay hold of Liege all Belgium to the sea would lie open to them. As they were anxious not to fight in Belgium, but to get across Belgium to France as quickly as possible, it would have been necessary to leave only a little garrison in the forts of Liege, thus protecting their flank, and press on up the Meuse valley to the open French frontier.

So valuable in the scheme of German operations was Liege that the sacrifice of some thousands of men to capture it was held worth while. This explains the apparent recklessness of the opening attacks and the slaughter which Belgian dispatches declare accompanied their repulse. Precisely the same thing was attempted by the Japanese at Port Arthur and also failed.

Resistance is Surprising.

Only one thing is quite clear in the confusion. An unexpectedly heroic Belgian resistance has temporarily delayed the advance of the army of the Meuse. While the main force is coming up behind, Liege still holds out and Belgian and French troops have united and are hurrying to its support, with the possibility of British aid preceding.

If the Belgian resistance continues, it is clear that the real fighting will begin not in French territory but in Belgian, not about Maubeuge and Givet, but on the line of the Meuse between Namur and Liege.

If Liege holds out permanently the Germans can still mask it as the Bulgarians did Adrianople when they advanced to Lule Burgas. But the peril of such a movement is visible, because of such an advance would leave their flank and rear open to attack by Belgian troops coming up along the Sambre and Meuse from all quarters, and re-enforced by the French and certain to have British help soon.

If the army of the Meuse has been arrested, it must also necessarily delay the advance of the army of the Moselle from Luxembourg, which would otherwise leave its right flank and rear open to French attack. Since the forts of the French frontier are unbroken the army of the Rhine must also wait.

The reports are too inconclusive to warrant any real forecast. But so far as they show anything they indicate that unexpected Belgian resistance has brought the whole German "attaque brusque" to a momentary halt.

Remembering that with the Russian troops gathering toward the east the German necessity is quick and decisive success in the west, it is then plain to see how damaging the Belgian stand may prove if it continues long. The moral effect of such an impressive check at the outset of a campaign must also be reckoned with.—New York Sun.

I have come to the conclusion that employers of labor will have to play a large part in the work of getting young people to continue their education, and that in the working week they will have to be provision for children during the day without loss of wages.—Sir William Mather.

To Trade

Nice house on Cornwall street for farming land on Vancouver Island.

A. W. Bridgeman
Phone 88
1007 Government Street

MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY

In order to sell without delay our client has instructed us to take as low as \$2,000 for his 4-room modern bungalow, on full size lot, located on a good street in Willows district, half block from car. House is fully worth \$3,000, with full size lot 50x198. Terms \$200 cash, balance as rent.

Take the opportunity to look into this snap.

CAMPBELL BROS.
1007 Government St. Bridgeman Building, Suite L Tel. 3474

J. STUART YATES
416 Central Building.

FOR SALE
Two valuable water lots with 2 large wholesale warehouses and wharf, situated at the foot of Yates street.

TO RENT
Three-story warehouse, Wharf street. For particulars apply to J. Stuart Yates, 416 Central Building.

NOTICE

The Victoria Incorporated Co-operative Fruit Growers Exchange, Ltd.

All debenture holders of the above Company are required to present and send their debentures for payment at the office of Yates & Jay, Central Building, Victoria, on or before the first day of September, 1914.

NOTICE.

In Re the Estate of Isabella Stewart, Late of Esquimalt, British Columbia, Deceased.

All persons having claims against above estate are requested to send particulars, duly verified, to the undersigned, on or before the 10th day of September, 1914, after which date the estate will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims only of which the Executors had then noticed.

NOTICE.

HARRISON, Lee Building, Victoria, B. C. Petitioner.

ARTHUR LINEHAM, Petitioner.

McF. Norris and Jasper Fowler, Solicitors.

The War

THE shutting off of imports from Continental Europe into Canada, due to the War, gives many home industries an unexampled opportunity for immense and immediate development.

Canada will prosper at the expense of Continental Europe. This is not a time in Canada for repining on the part of the business man. We must be careful, even frugal, but we must also be bold.

Victory is to him who has courage

BAIRD & M'KEON
1210 Douglas Street

COR. Moss and George St., modern 6-roomed bungalow, full basement and veranda of concrete blocks; cement walks; lawn, etc. Terms arranged. Price \$4,850

Bushy St., Close to Dallas Road—New 7-roomed residence. Ground floor contains beamed hall, dining room, beamed panelled buffet, window box seat, fireplace; large light parlor with fireplace; large kitchen; pleasant conservatory facing west; 4 bedrooms with bathroom, separate toilet. This house is one of the best and cheapest in Fairfield for price, finish and situation and should be seen to be appreciated. Any terms can be arranged. Price \$5,900

FOR RENT

No. 736 King's Road, modern; rent per month \$20.00

L. U. CONYERS & CO.
650 View Street

Oak Bay District—Bungalow (just completed), containing 5 rooms, panel work, beamed ceilings, open fireplace, electric fixtures, cement basement and sidewalk; large lot, close to car. This is an ideal home for \$3550. Terms, \$500 cash, balance easy payments.

Victoria District—Cottage, 5 rooms, concrete basement, plumbing arrangements up-to-date, city water, electric light, situate on corner lot, 60 x 110, good street, very convenient to car line. Very cheap for \$2900. Reasonable terms.

Portage Avenue—Splendid building lot, 51 x 128, for \$800. Easy terms.

Ker Subdivision—A very choice building lot, 51 x 128, for \$800. Easy terms.

South Saanich—Two Acres Meadow Land; would make an ideal chicken ranch; close to electric car and station; \$1200. Easy terms.

MONEY TO LOAN.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN.

La Marquise de Fontenoy

Military experts in all parts of the world are watching with interest the operations of the German army against Russia. For they are being conducted on a plan of campaign mapped out by Field Marshal Baron Colmar von der Goltz, one of the most distinguished of Moltke's pupils, and long regarded as the most scientific commander of the German army. Every bit of ground on both sides of the Muscovite frontier has been carefully studied for number of years past by the field marshal, who, feeling convinced that sooner or later Germany and Russia would become involved in war, may be said to have made for the last four decades a specialty of the problems in connection with the eastern defences of Germany and of a Teuton invasion of the land of the czars.

Seventy-one years of age, he is a veteran of the Austro-Prussian war against Denmark in 1864, and of the Prussian campaign against Austria in 1866, while throughout the war of 1870 he was on the staff of Frederick Charles of Prussia, the so-called "Red Prince," father of the Duchess of Connaught, and to whom Bazaine surrendered Metz. He has been a member of the general staff of the German army—that general staff which has often been described as the brain of Germany's military power—since 1867, that is to say, 47 years, was attached to the staff of Czar Alexander II. throughout the war against Turkey in 1877, and when after that conflict Sultan Abdul Hamid applied to old Emperor William for an officer to direct the reorganization of the Turkish army, von der Goltz was nominated for the post, at the pressing instance of Field Marshal von Moltke.

Von der Goltz spent twelve years in this work, the result of which appeared in the crushing defeat of Greece, inflicted upon her by the Turks in the war of 1891: a campaign which led to his being raised to the rank of field marshal of the Ottoman army. On his return to Germany he was made head of the Engineer and Pioneer Corps, and inspector-general of fortifications. From that time forth, that is to say, from 1891 onwards, his service has been continuous in his native land, where he holds the rank of field marshal and of inspector-general.

His prestige was for a time impaired when in the early stages of the war of 1914: a campaign which led to his being raised to the rank of field marshal of the Ottoman army. On his return to Germany he was made head of the Engineer and Pioneer Corps, and inspector-general of fortifications. From that time forth, that is to say, from 1891 onwards, his service has been continuous in his native land, where he holds the rank of field marshal and of inspector-general.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, who as commander-in-chief of what is known as the home fleet is responsible to his sovereign and to the nation for the safety of the coasts of the United Kingdom and Ireland, as well as of the Channel Islands, from any German attack by sea, and from that German invasion which has long been the nightmare of John Bull, is, barring mishandlings, quite the most diminutive officer of the British navy. Yet in spite of his exceptional brevity of stature, he won fame in his younger days as a boxer, as a footballer and as an all-round athlete. He has been seen plenty of fighting. As a sub-lieutenant he was present at the bombardment of Alexandria, and afterwards took part in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, as an officer of the naval brigade.

Jellicoe was ill suffering from Malta fever, on board the Victoria, when it was rammed by the Camperdown, and sent to the bottom of the Mediterranean, off the coast of Syria, during a long period of eight months. He was present at the bombardment of Alexandria, and afterwards took part in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, as an officer of the naval brigade.

The success or failure of German arms on the eastern frontier of the kaiser's empire, and in the western provinces of Russia, will determine, in the eyes of military experts, whether the veteran field marshal is what Moltke predicted he would be, a great and scientific organizer of victory, or if he is an overrated man, who has not kept abreast of the times in military matters and in strategy. He is very tall, heavily built man, with merry and kindly eyes, that twinkle behind a very professional pair of spectacles, possesses a great fund of entertaining anecdote, a keen sense of humor, and is a voluminous writer on military matters, his works, translated into many foreign languages, having an honored place in every military library.

People on this side of the Atlantic visiting Europe have been taught several lessons since the outbreak of that great war, which, so long predicted, is at length under way, and which surpasses in magnitude and in its consequences, the wildest imagination of the novelist. Among the lessons is that of the wisdom of leaving at home their automobiles and their yachts and any horses that they may have taken along with them for fox-hunting in England and Ireland.

Each of the countries of Europe has on its code book statutes enabling it to impound all means of transport and

TO-DAY IN CANADIAN HISTORY

Ogden Robert Gowan, the father of the Order of Orangemen in Canada, died thirty-eight years ago to-day, August 21, 1876. He was then in his eightieth year, having been born in Ireland in 1798. In his young manhood he was the editor of a newspaper in Dublin, and was prominently identified with the Orange order, which was formally organized in the year of his birth.

In 1822 Gowan came to Canada, and immediately began spreading the doctrines of the Orangemen among the Irish Protestant settlers in this country. As a result of his propaganda, Orange Lodge No. 1, the first in Canada, was started in Brockville in 1830. Gowan continued his work and several other lodges were founded by him, and in 1832 he instituted the Grand Lodge of British North America. He was the first grand master of the Orange lodge, and continued in that capacity for many years, while he was active in the organization until his death. He wrote several works on Orangism which are still considered authoritative by Canadian members of the order. Gowan was a member of parliament from 1834 to 1841, and served against the rebels in the insurrection of 1837. Among Gowan's successors as head of the Canadian Orangemen have been many men of prominence, including Sir MacKenzie Bowell, the veteran editor and statesman; J. H. Cameron, J. C. Dr. T. S. Sprout, Henry Merrick, M. P.; N. Clarke Wallace, M. P.; W. J. Parkhill, Judge J. H. Scott, and Dr. D. D. Ellis, of Fleming, Sask. The grand

lodge founded by Gowan is the governing body of the order in the Dominion. Ontario has two provincial grand lodges, and other provinces one each, and these, in turn, exercise authority over the country, district and local lodges, of which there are about 3,000.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNICS.

Do Sunday school picnics still give the same fine, careless rapture as of old, one wonders, or are town children nowadays too familiar with rural joys? Gasks a writer in Harper's Magazine (for July). There was the delicious early-morning start in a crowded, dirty, hot train. Then the boating, the bathing, the open-air gorging at mid-day; in the afternoon the adventurous exploration of wild woods and dangerous dells already perfectly well known from last year's picnic, and at last the exhausting return in a hotter, dirtier train. What now seems incredible discomfort attended this first opening of the window upon woodland and lake and river, but then the child forgave everything for the sake of the green view disclosed.

The picnic is not only one of the greatest, but one of the most American of our institutions—there might be a whole literature on its various forms, from Sunday school to Knights of Pythias and Liederkranz or Schutzenfest.

Picnics, however, he adds, are doubtless passing, along with other simpler last century pleasures, but in groves and by absurd small lakes the pleasant memory of them still lingers.

The imports of matches into China greatly exceed in value any other wood product. Most of the matches come from Japan.

NOTARY PUBLIC

WILLIAM G. GAUNCE, Room 105, Hibben-Bone Block, The Griffith Co., real estate and insurance, notary public.

NURSING

PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME—Terms reasonable. 924 Queen's Ave. Phone 46021.

MATERNITY NURSING HOME

Fees reasonable. Mrs. M. A. Impey, 1202 Vancouver street. Phone 54551.

TRAINED NURSE

takes invalids and convalescents in nursing house and grounds, facing park. Phone 48371. #16

SHORTHAND

ROYAL SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS SCHOOL, 305 Hibben-Bone. Principal, E. T. Hawtin. #24

SHORTHAND SCHOOL

1011 Government street. Shorthand, typewriting, book-keeping thoroughly taught. E. Macmillan, principal.

TAXIDERMISTS

WHERRY & TOW, taxidermists, successors to Fred Foster, 928 Pandora and Broad streets. Phone 3921.

OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN

A. P. BLAUPH, the leading optician, 622 View St. Over 25 years' experience, and one of the best equipped establishments are at your service. Make an appointment to-day. Phone 2255.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ADVERTISEMENTS under this head, 1 cent per word per insertion; 3 insertions, 2 cents per word; 4 cents per word per week; 50 cents per line per month. No advertisements for less than 10 cents. No advertisement charged for less than \$1.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

ADVERTISEMENTS under this head, 1 cent per word per insertion; 50 cents per line per month.

ARCHITECTS

JESSE M. WARREN, Architect, 503 Central Building. Phone 3097.

WILSON & MILNER, LIMITED

Architects, 221-2 Pemberton Block, Victoria, B. C. Phone 1692.

C. ELWOOD WATKINS

Architect, Rooms 1 and 2, Green Block, Victoria, B. C. Phone 2133 and L1188.

CHIROPRACTIC

M. R. AND MRS. BARKER, surgeon chiropactic, 14 years' practical experience. 512 Fort street.

CHIROPRACTIC-OPTOMETRY

CHAS. A. AND ESTELLA M. KELLEY, chiropactor and optometrist, rooms 200-212 Hibben-Bone Bldg. Phone 1387. For appointments. Hours 9:30 to 5:30.

CONSULTING ENGINEER

W. G. WINTERBURN, M.I.N.A., prepares candidates for examination for certificates, stationary and marine. Finch Block, 1123 Yates St. Phone 1531.

DENTISTS

DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Telephones: Office, 557; Residence, 122.

DR. W. F. FRASER

301-2 Stobart-Pease Block, Phone 4204. Office hours, 9:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ENGRAVERS

HALF-TONE AND LINE ENGRAVING—Commercial work a specialty. Designs for advertising and business stationery.

B. C. Engraving Co., Times Building. Orders received at Times Business Office.

LAND SURVEYORS

GREEN BROS., BURDEN & CO., civil engineers, Dominion and B. C. land surveyors, 114 Pemberton Block. Branch offices in Nelson, Fort George and Hazelton.

LANDSCAPE GARDENERS

LANDSCAPE GARDENERS AND DESIGNERS—Gounds of any size laid out. Staff of skilled gardeners. Estimates free. The Lansdowne Floral Co., Jas. Manton, Mgr., 1891 Hillside Ave., Victoria, B. C. Phone 2232.

CORDWOOD

CORDWOOD (stove lengths), \$6.50 cord, delivered. Western Coal Co. Wood St. Tel. 4765.

DRY CORDWOOD

DRY CORDWOOD for sale at reasonable rates. Apply Vick Chong Co., 534 First street, Telephone 2180.

CORSETRY

SPIRELLA CORSETS—Comfort, with straight lines; boning guaranteed, unrustable and unbreakable, one year.

Professional corsetiere will visit residence by appointment. 101 Campbell Block, Victoria, B. C. Phone 4284.

DRY CLEANING

HERMAN & STRINGER, French dry cleaners. Ladies' fine garment cleaning, alterations on ladies' and gent's garments our specialty. We call and deliver. 848 Yates street. Phone 1586.

DECORATING

PAPERHANGING from \$2.50 per room. Painting, tinting, etc., equally cheap. Work guaranteed. Estimates free. Call or write Marlow, 1420 Hillside Ave.

DYING AND CLEANING

THE "MOHAWK" Cleaning, dyeing, pressing, repairing. Ladies' fine garment cleaning, alterations a specialty. 1310 Government St. (opposite Empress Theatre). Phone 1887. Open evenings.

ELECTRICAL MASSAGE

SWEDISH MOVEMENTS—physical exercises, vapor baths, vibration, oil, aloe, rubs, massage. Hours 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. G. Goodman, 921 Fort St. Phone 5. 501. Open 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.

VAPOR BATHS

MAIS. EARS MAN, electric light baths, medical massage. 1008 Fort St. Phone 2921R.

MUSIC

SUBURBAN COLLEGE OF MUSIC, 100 Fort street. Telephone 3655. Teach

ing, piano, organ, violin, cello, etc., 100 hours.

Select pupils, 100 hours. Phone 1109.

Private, 100 hours. Phone 1109.

Group, 100 hours. Phone 1109.

ENTRIES AND ENROLMENTS for the 1915 gold medal value \$50 will extend from the 1st of September to the 31st of October.

The entries given a one-week period of eight months during which the weekly progress of each pupil will be carefully tallied as well as impartially noted.

As far as the winning of the valuable "new beginner" and the advanced student stand on an absolutely equal footing.

My present terms for tuition on any instrument are \$5 a month for 100 hours.

For 100 hours a month, a student

should be able to learn to play the piano, violin, cello, organ, etc.

For 100 hours a month, a student

should be able to learn to play the piano, violin, cello, organ, etc.

For 100 hours a month, a student

should be able to learn to play the piano, violin, cello, organ, etc.

For 100 hours a month, a student

should be able to learn to play the piano, violin, cello, organ, etc.

For 100 hours a month, a student

should be able to learn to play the piano, violin, cello, organ, etc.

For 100 hours a month, a student

should be able to learn to play the piano, violin, cello, organ, etc.

For 100 hours a month, a student

should be able to learn to play the piano, violin, cello, organ, etc.

For 100 hours a month, a student

should be able to learn to play the piano, violin, cello, organ, etc.

For 100 hours a month, a student

should be able to learn to play the piano, violin, cello, organ, etc.

For 100 hours a month, a student

should be able to learn to play the piano, violin, cello, organ, etc.

For 100 hours a month, a student

should be able to learn to play the piano, violin, cello, organ, etc.

For 100 hours a month, a student

should be able to learn to play the piano, violin, cello, organ, etc.

For 100 hours a month, a student

should be able to learn to play the piano, violin, cello, organ

ALL CEREALS ADVANCE SUBSTANTIALLY TO-DAY

Prices Sustained Only Temporary Check in Wheat, Corn and Oats

By F. W. Stevenson & Co.) Chicago, Aug. 21.—A high feeling prevails in the grain section, that an early advance in wheat trade met liberal sales from cash and elevator interests which gave only temporary check, and created trade had but now ended and created great buying. Trade and carried market up to 162 for December. Outside markets were even stronger than Chicago during morning. Trade was given some support by the three big states right on the tables. Accounts from the big corn states very conflicting on the crop. Great activity on the buying side of oats helped by reports of low export prices advanced prices to 47 for December, 49½ for May.

Wheat—

	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	942	971	94	961
Oct.	994	102	93	1011
May	1054	1082	1052	1074
Corn—				
Sept.	783	792	783	792
Oct.	804	792	69	702
May	706	712	704	712
Oats—				
Sept.	451	418	431	441
Oct.	461	418	461	462
May	484	52	484	492
Pork—				
Sept.	22.35	22.46	22.30	22.40
Oct.	9.90	10.05	9.85	10.05
Short Ribs—				
Sept.	12.70	12.75	12.67	12.65
5% 5% 5%				

WHEAT STRONGER ON EXCHANGE AT WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—Trading was quiet this morning, wheat being the only grain to show a strong market. American markets also showed strength, causing a feeling that wheat would be worth more. The opening wheat prices were 10¢ lower to 10¢ higher, and the range following to noon 10¢ to 10¢ higher. Oats opened 10¢ down, but advanced 10¢ later up to 10¢ higher. Corn prices were 10¢ lower, but did not advance to the same extent as the southern markets. Wheat closed 10¢ to 10¢ higher for options. The cash demand for wheat of all grades was 10¢ oats were 10¢ and 10¢ wanted for the lower grades. The wheat buyers are mostly houses with eastern connections. Cash grain closed: Wheat, 10¢ to 10¢ lower, these prices being for the new crop; oats unchanged; corn, 10¢ higher, barley unchanged to 10¢ higher, and flax 5¢ to 10¢ lower. Total inspections Thursday were 90 cars, as against 80 last year; and in signs of a good year. Fifty-two new wheat were inspected.

Wheat—

	Open	Close
Oct.	102-101	102
Dec.	103	104
May	108	110
Oats—		
Oct.	47	48
Dec.	47	47
Flax—		
Oct.	142	149
Dec.	142	143
Cash prices: Wheat—1 Nor., 105; 2 Nor., 103; 3-Nora, 99; Oats—1 C. W., 48; extra No. 1 feed, 61; No. 1 feed, 62; No. 2 feed, 47; Barley—No. 3, 59; No. 4, 58; rejected, 55; feed, 52; Flax—No. 1 N. W. C., 37; No. 2 C. W., 32; Oats, barley and flax all old crop.)		

FOREIGN VOLUNTEERS ASSEMBLED IN PARIS

Eighteen Thousand Men Assemble and Are Ready to Be Sent to Battlefield.

Paris, Aug. 21.—The great square fronting the Invalides in Paris presented a striking spectacle to-day when 18,000 foreign volunteers assembled in orderly formation under the flags of their various nations to be mustered in. There were 4,500 Jews from all countries who desired to serve as a separate command; there were also 3,000 Belgians, 4,500 Italians, 2,600 Russians, 2,000 Swiss, 1,000 Spaniards, 600 Roumanians, 335 Luxemburgians and 125 Americans.

All these volunteers were obliged to wait until the completion of the mobilization of the French regular forces, which was accomplished yesterday. In the meantime 30,000 foreigners resident in France have inscribed their names provisionally on the rolls of a committee calling itself "The Friends of France."

Only those volunteers resident in Paris presented themselves to-day. It will take several days to comply with all the formalities and examinations and form the men into anything like an organized body of troops.

JAPANESE CENSORSHIP GUARDING DISPATCHES

San Francisco, Aug. 21.—Evidence that Japan's imposing the most rigid censorship on all dispatches leaving the empire is contained in Honolulu papers at hand. Under date of August 12, the Honolulu Star-Bulletin prints a notice that queries addressed to its correspondent in Tokio remain unanswered and that the Japanese newspapers published in Honolulu have been informed that no news relating to the Hawaiian Islands was permitted to leave Tokio, and others that nothing touching on the relations between Japan and the United States might be discussed, and still others, that they would be allowed nothing whatever from Tokio.

POPE BLESSED PEACE.

Rome, Aug. 21.—The Tribune states that the Austrian ambassador to Italy, K. Merey de Kahos Mere, before his resignation because of ill-health, asked the late Pope Pius X. to bless Austria-Hungary and the Austrian armies. The pontiff replied: "I bless Peace."

LEND BELGIUM \$50,000,000.

London, Aug. 21.—Great Britain has decided to make a loan to Belgium of \$50,000,000. The money will be raised by treasury bills, for which tenders were called to-day.

FIFTEEN WOMEN WERE KILLED BY ONE SHELL

Conditions in St. Petersbrug Normal; Food Supply is Plentiful

Stockholm, Aug. 21.—The captain of a Swedish steamer which has just arrived from Libau tells the following story of the bombardment of the Russian seaport by the German fleet. "It was on a Sunday evening that the rain began to fall on the city. The townspeople were thrown into a panic. They ran into the streets and other open places because their houses were running and burning. Fifteen women who were seated on a pile of lumber were killed by the explosion of a single shell. The bombardment continued for two hours. Many buildings and bridges were destroyed."

Advices from St. Petersburg indicate that life in the Russian capital runs on in the ordinary way. The streets, cafés and amusement places are crowded as ever. No additional military precautions have been taken. The food supply is described as plentiful.

The destruction of harbor works at Hango, Finland, by German warships is reported by the master of the Swedish steamer Bifrost, which has arrived from Hango.

"We received orders from the authorities at Hango on August 2 to moor with the Dutch coal steamer Alcor across the entrance to the harbor, where our ship was to be dynamited in order to close the channel," he said. "Later the authorities permitted us to anchor outside in security, but the Alcor was blown up according to the programme, together with three valuable cranes."

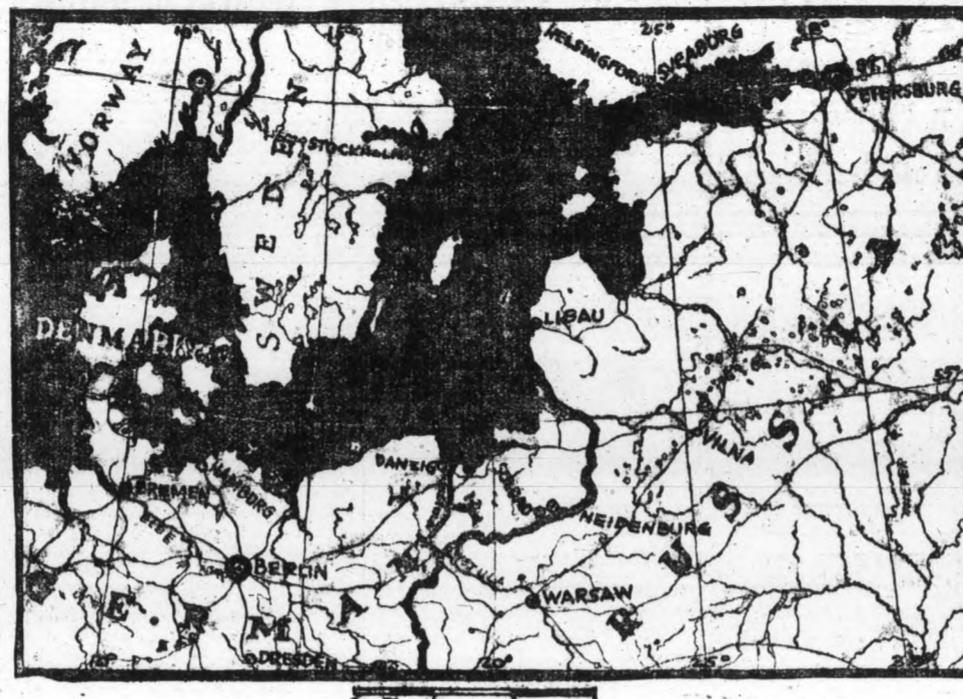
Grand Duke Michael, the younger brother of the Russian emperor, left for St. Petersburg. Steamship freight traffic from Finland and Sweden has been resumed.

FRENCH VETERAN OF 1870 LOSES ONE SON

Paris, Aug. 21.—Count Guerry de Beauregard, a veteran of the war of 1870, thus announces the death of a son at the front: "One son already has met the death of the brave beyond the frontier at the head of a squadron of Seventh Hussars. Others will avenge him. Another of my sons, an artillerist, is with the general staff. My eldest son is with the first chasseurs. Long live France."

There are only two ways to get to know women: one is to paint them, and the other is to live with them.—St. John Lucas.

Map of Russo-German Frontier



This map shows ports attacked by the German fleet and towns threatened by the Russian army.

NINETY-ONE FIELD GUNS CAPTURED BY FRENCH

Twenty Days Pass and Germans Have Not Yet Gained Any Decisive Advantages Over French.

Paris, Aug. 21.—The Matin says the French have captured thus far 91 German field guns, four flag and 19 automobiles.

Lieut.-Colonel Roussette, a retired military critic of excellent reputation, says the great battle has begun along a front of nearly 250 miles, 2,500,000 men in all.

The official news bulletin issued by the French war office to-day says: "Up to the twentieth day of the French mobilization, despite the assurances of German writers, even those of the German general staff, the Germans have not obtained any of the decisive advantages they counted upon. Moreover, the enemy has not been able to carry the war on to our own territory. This advantage has at least a moral value, which is worth noticing."

London, Aug. 21.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegraph Company from Bruges says that eighteen German officers and 432 men, prisoners of war, have been sent away from that city via Dunkirk for Great Britain. When they left Bruges they were escorted by a dozen gendarmes with fixed bayonets.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

AIRCRAFT OF GERMANY FLYING OVER HOLLAND

Twenty Army Corps of Russia to Invade Prussia Under Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—Intercessory services were held in virtually every church in Britain to-day on behalf of the nations engaged in the war, with open events, several fine cups, and other prizes are features, and all sportsmen are advised to get their guns in working order for this big "day out."

King George and Queen Mary, with Princess Mary, were present at the services in Westminster Abbey.

Many Americans and French joined in the various services, which were attended by representatives of all classes.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News Agency correspondent in Rome says an official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

Shipp's Sausage

Cambridge	50¢
Chichester	50¢
Oxford	50¢
Smoked	50¢
Chicken and Ham Pate	35¢

PRESERVING PEACHES WILL ARRIVE MONDAY

Dixi H. Ross & Company

INDEPENDENT GROCERS, 1317 GOVERNMENT STREET
Telephone 50, 51, 52.

Liquor Dept. Tel. 53

SATURDAY SALE

1/3 OFF

All Hammocks, All Screen Doors,
All Lawn Mowers, All Ice
Cream Freezers

B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

717 Fort St. 424 Craigflower Rd.

Bring Your Building Plans

here and let us see if we cannot help you to a handsomer house for the same money that the plans call for. We can do it by the aid of our mill work. You will be surprised at how much of your house can be had here all complete and ready to put in. Our mill work saves labor expense tremendously.



Green Lumber & Furniture Co., Ltd

Oak Bay Shop, Foul Bay Road. Phone 3851 Douglas and Topaz

PHONE 802L.

601 ESQUIMALT ROAD

VICTORIA FEED CO.

Dealers in
Hay, Grain, Flour, Potatoes and Poultry Foods
Call, write or phone for prices.

THE EXCHANGE

718 FORT ST. PHONE 1737.
Next to Ritz Hotel.

VISITORS

We have some good specimens of Native Basket Work, at from \$1.00 to \$7.50
Old and New Books in great variety. Sale or exchange.

SETS FORTH WHAT MAY NOT BE EXPORTED

Canada Gazette Gives List of
Prohibited Articles; Other
Regulations

The Canada Gazette of August 15, which reached Victoria yesterday, contains a series of notices dealing with the war with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

After setting out that a state of war exists between the United Kingdom and these countries, two identical notices, varying only in the name of the country, appear as follows: "And whereas there are many immigrants of Austro-Hungarian nationality quietly pursuing their usual avocations in various parts of Canada, and it is desirable that such persons should continue in such avocations without interruption—

"Now know ye that by and with the advice of our Privy Council of Canada, we do by these presents proclaim and direct as follows:

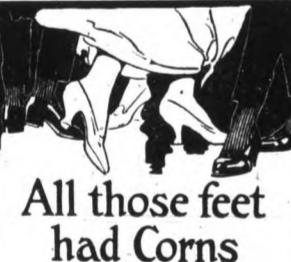
"1. Such persons so long as they quietly pursue their ordinary avocations shall not be arrested, detained or interfered with, unless there is reasonable ground to believe that they are engaged in espionage or attempting to engage in acts of a hostile nature, or to give information to the enemy, or unless they otherwise contravene any law, order-in-council or proclamation;

"2. All Austro-Hungarian officers or reservists attempting to leave Canada at any port on the Atlantic or on the Pacific shall be arrested and detained;

"3. Precautions shall be taken at all important points such as Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Niagara, Hamilton, London, Windsor, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Lethbridge, Revelstoke, Sicamous, Mission, Junction, New Westminster, Vancouver and Victoria and any other similar points in the discretion of the minister of militia, to prevent Austro-Hungarian officers or reservists from leaving Canada for the purpose of entering the United States and thence proceeding to Austria-Hungary, and any such officers or reservists making any such attempt shall be arrested and detained."

Another proclamation sets out:

"Whereas it is in and by section 291 of the Customs Act, chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, enacted that the governor in council may, from time to time, prohibit the exportation or the carrying coastwise or by inland, of arms, ammunition and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and



All those feet had Corns

Watch the feet that now trip lightly. All of them had corns.

But the owners learned of Blue-jay. They applied it in a minute. There was no more pain. The corn was forgotten. And in two days the corn came out.

Soon or late you will treat your corns in that way. You will stop the paring, stop the old-time treatments. You will deal with corns in a scientific way.

You will take them out, with no soreness, no pain, no inconvenience.

Nearly half the corns in the country are now ended by Blue-jay—a million corns a month.

Why wait? Other ways, as you well know, don't really end a corn. Why don't you try this easy, painless, most effective way?

Why don't you try it now?

Blue-jay For Corns

15 and 25 cents—at Druggists
Bauer & Black, Chicago and New York
Makers of Physicians' Supplies

Getting Ready for School?

We are ready now with a big display of serviceable school boots for girls and boys.

MUTRIE & SON

1209 Douglas St., Sayward Building. Phone 2504

Peter McQuade & Son, Limited

Established 1888. Phone 41. 1241 Wharf Street
Ship Chandlers, Marine Agents, Hardware Merchants, Mill, Mining
Logging, Fishermen's, Engineer's Supplies, Wholesale and Retail.

W. B. DICK & CO. (London, Eng.) CELEBRATED LUBRICATING OILS.

SAMOLINE—The greatest cleaner, for Metals, Paints, Baths, etc.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS MIXED PAINTS.

LARGEST STOCK OF GENUINE LINSEED OIL.

MANILLA COTTON, HEMP, WIRE ROPES.

EVER-READY ELECTRIC FLASH-LIGHTS.

ONIONS ONIONS

Just to hand, a few tons order before they advance.
\$2.00 per 100 lbs. 10 lbs. for 25c.

Tel. 413. SYLVESTER FEED CO. 709 Yates

READ

This hot weather makes it necessary to use the Garden Hose. DO NOT WASTE WATER WITH AN OLD LEAKY HOSE. Save the price of a new one, 10c, 12c, 14c, 16c, 18c per Foot.

Drake Hardware Co., Ltd.

Phone 1448 1418 Douglas St.

INAUGURATE SCHEME FOR LAND SETTLEMENT

First Meeting of Committee to
Deal With Leasehold Land
and Garden Plots Held

The "Back to the Land Movement," inaugurated by the Victoria and Island Development association, took formal shape when the first meeting of the committee was held this afternoon.

The membership of the committee is as follows: Major Stewart, Reeve McGregor, Saunders and Oliver, H. B. Thomson, M. P. P., Dr. Tolmie and Professor Mac Donald, live stock commissioners for the two governments; Alderman Todd and H. G. Wilson, representing the association's council; W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture; Lindsey Crease, K. C.; Luke Pittard, representing the districts around Victoria; J. D. Reade, Metchosin; H. G. Mellin, Sooke; J. A. Grant, Royal Oak; R. Layritz, Colquitz, and Councillor Borden, Lakehill.

Projects, charges and cartridges of all kinds and their distinctive component parts;

Powder and explosives specially manufactured or prepared for use in war;

Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts;

Petroleum and its products, used for fuel or as a lubricant;

Saddle, draught and pack animals, suitable for use in war;

Chrome and ferrochrome; cotton suitable for use in the manufacture of explosives; cotton waste, dimethylamine, fulminate of mercury; blast-furnace oil; fuel oil shale; mineral lubricating oil; silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread suitable for cartridge charges; surgical dressings and bandages;

Clothing and equipment of a military character;

Articles of military camp equipment and their component parts;

Implements and apparatus, designed for the manufacture or repair of arms or war material;

"And further that the exportation from Canada to any places other than the United Kingdom, British possessions, the United States, Japan, France and Russia, of the following article be prohibited: Coal."

NAPOLEON'S PROPHECY FOR A CENTURY.

"In a hundred years Europe will be either all Cossack or all republican."

This was the prophecy of Napoleon when the allied kings were carving a new map of Europe after his downfall.

The hundred years have nearly passed. Out of the clash of nations, the prediction comes large, that the kings fight themselves out of a job? Will the Slav dominate the continent?

DO STARS TELL?

Did the stars which twinkled on Jan. 7, 1859, when Emperor William was born, foretell his downfall?

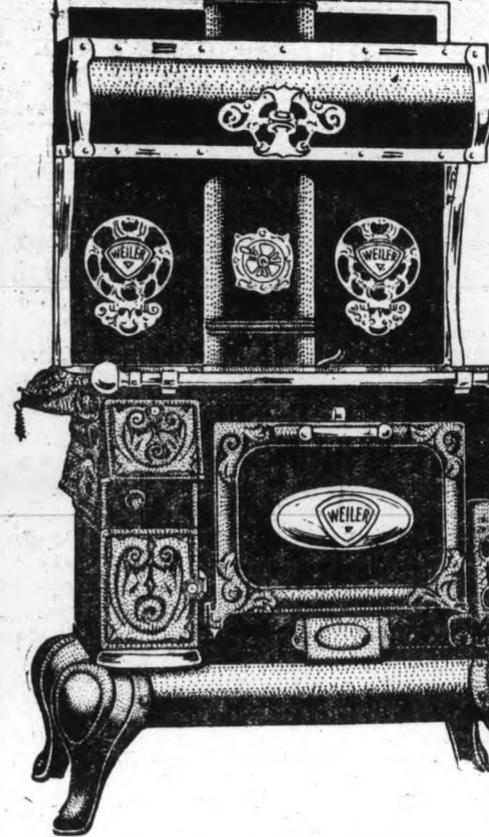
In a horoscope published three years ago, drawn by Larmer, famous astrologer, his downfall was predicted for this year. A conjunction of Saturn and Mars in Taurus furnished the basis of the astral forecast.

The Heart of the House is the Range

Don't spoil your food, fuel and disposition by working with an unsatisfactory kitchen range, ask any purchaser of one of our

Weiler Ranges how they like them, they cannot fail to please, built in a first class manner of the best material, the arrangement of fire box and oven is such that only the best results are possible. Price for cash

\$31.50 to
\$85.50



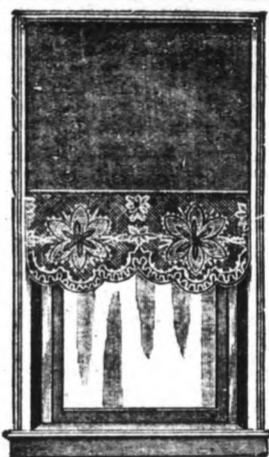
Anyone With or Without Experience

Can make good bread without labor and in a very short time with our Eclipse Bread Mixer. This is the only machine which makes dough by compression, which is the only correct way. Price for cash \$3.15



Get Our Estimate for Window Shades

We have the largest and most varied stock of Shade Cloths in the Province. We use only the best Hartshorn Rollers of a suitable diameter. Our Shades are all put up with screws, and we can give you a better price.



LET BROWN DAISY DO THE WORK

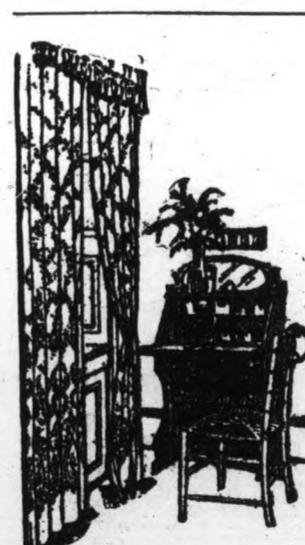
You should enquire about those Brown Daisy Mops and Dusters—no oil, no fuss, but the work more quickly, more easily and much better done; do not wear out; can be washed without injury. Prices for cash—

Floor Mops	90¢, \$1.35, \$1.80, \$2.25
Mop Cloth	68¢
Hand Mops	32¢, 59¢, \$1.13
Dust Cloths	32¢



PRETTY LACE CURTAINS

Will freshen every window and add much to the beauty of the home, both outside and in. Many new styles of small all-over patterns with a neat border. All the charm of the new all-over laces without the trouble of making them up. See them on the second floor.



Cash Price Per Pair 68c to \$9.00



Weiler Bros. Limited

